THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 75

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Debts May End, Not Open, Talk

France Is Only in 'Suspense'

Jehol Chinese Resist Japan

Cordell Hull Heads Cabinet

British Labor Says, 'No Arms'

Senate Bares Ways of N. C. B.

WASHINGTON draws a picture of the American foreign policy under the incoming Administration. President-Elect Roosevelt is seen as preparing not for separated and perhaps embittered negotiations on war debts, but rather for an international financial house cleaning. Agreement on outstanding problems is seen as preceding debts discussion. Senator Cordell Hull, prospective Secretary of State, is expected to play a large part with his mastery of tariff problems and the essentials of reciprocal trade. Thus the world economic conference may come, in essence or in fact, to Washington. The debts take a new rôle—Their settlement may clinch, instead of initiate, a new understanding among the nations.

¶ France draws comfort and encouragement from a view of its war debts situation attributed to the President-Elect. Mr. Roosevelt is credited with having suggested, in his recent debt conversations with French Ambassador Claudel, that France's unmade Dec. 15 payment be regarded as in suspense rather than in default. Following this, Ambassador Edge withholds a debt discussion in Paris. Former Premier Herriot is happy—He sees "suspense" instead of "default" speeding an understanding.

¶ Jehol Province sees heavy fighting along its eastern border. The Japanese bomb towns from airplanes, then attack with artillery, tanks, cavalry and infantry. The Chinese are reported as resisting stoutly and inflicting losses. The major offensive, however, is believed not to have started. Shanghai is troubled over Tokyo's "advice" that Jehol be abandoned so that it may not be necessary to invade North China, believing that such invasion is part of the plan. Tokyo prepares to summon the diplomats—It wants to complain of China for forcing peaceful Japan into war.

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt announces the selection of Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee as his Secretary of State and William H. Woodin, president of the American Car & Foundry Company, as his Secretary of the Treasury. Rumor fills in all the other Cabinet posts, including a woman, Miss Frances Perkins of New York, as Secretary of Labor, but Mr. Roosevelt himself has not spoken. But he has asked Norman H. Davis to hurry back to Geneva to go on handling disarmament and world economics—And Europe takes cheer and gives one.

¶ Britain's rising tide of opinion favoring an embargo on arms shipments is backed by Labor. Executives of the Trade Union Congress and the National Labor Party unanimously adopt a resolution declaring for economic boycott of Japan in event of its rejection of the League's settlement proposals, and an unconditional embargo on arms export to either Japan or China. Premier MacDonald believes an embargo must be joined in by the principal powers to be of use—But should it, he wonders, apply equally to a poorly-equipped victim and a well-equipped aggressor?

¶ The U. S. Senate investigating committee brings out remarkable facts concerning Wall Street banking. Charles E. Mitchell, board chairman, and Gordon S. Rentschler, president, of the National City Bank, testify that the bank loaned its officers without interest $2,400,000 to cover commitments after the 1929 market collapse, while selling out customers whose collateral did not cover. The "management fund" bonus paid Mr. Mitchell $3,500,000 in three years. The huge loans "sustained the officers' morale." Asked if the employees' morale was similarly sustained, the answer is—No!

¶ Daytona Beach (Florida) sees Sir Malcolm Campbell travel a mile in 13 seconds on its amazing racetrack of a beach. The British auto driver finds the track rough and the fog an interference, yet he sends his 2500 h. p. Bluebird car along at the swiftest speed ever traveled by man on wheels. If the day had been perfect, with good track and Sir Malcolm able to use both hands, why—But surely something must be saved for tomorrow.

¶ Puerto Rico learns that the ocean reaches its greatest known depth, about nine miles, just north of San Juan. Dr. Paul Bartsch, conducting an oceanographic expedition from the yacht Caroline, makes the sounding, which exceeds by nearly three miles the greatest depth plumbed in Nares Deep, about 75 miles away. Dr. Bartsch's measurement shows 44,000 feet. The cruiser Emden once reported discovering a depth of 34,416 feet in the Pacific while en route from the Celebes Islands to Nagasaki—Still water runs deep and rough water deeper still.

Machado Offers Economic Plan To Restore Prosperity in Cuba

Welcomes Coöperation of Political Opponents in Leading Island Out of Difficulties—Denies Republic on Verge of Financial Collapse

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 23—President Machado believes that Cuba is on the road to economic recovery. He declares his intention of continuing a program already started and states that he will gladly accept the coöperation of his opponents if they will forget political grievances and join with him. Briefly his program is this:

1. Lower the cost of living by a cheaper production of goods and a diversification of crops.

2. Promote and maintain intercommunication to all parts of the island that Cuba shall have an economic unity.

3. Maintain public and private credit that foreign capital shall have enough confidence in the Republic to continue lending assistance, despite the present business crisis.

4. Bring the sugar industry back into Cuban hands more capable of handling it than foreigners, since American standardization methods are not suitable on the island.

5. Work for any international action having for its purpose a universal economic disarmament, especially as it applies to a readjustment of trade measures and tariffs.

President Machado spends considerable time away from Havana. He has an extensive model farm near the city and it was on this farm that an interview was granted. Contrary to general opinion, he is not closely guarded by soldiers. The place is protected but no more so than the White House at Washington.

The President appears more careworn than he did two years ago. Many things have happened since then, including a "revolution." But his figure is sturdy, his mind alert and his manner compelling. He was entirely agreeable to answering all questions.

To a query as to how he proposed to pay the national and international debts, for they form one of the most troublesome problems at the present moment, he explained that they would be taken care of through rigid government economy and an improvement in the methods for collecting taxes. He denied that the Government had in view the asking for new loans, or a consolidation of the present ones. He pointed out that Cuba had met its external obligations in the past and that income from the budget was sufficient to take care of them in the future.

Asked if he did not consider Cuba's financial condition, to be somewhat precarious, he admitted

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

JOBLESS MEN ENJOY 'HOME' IN OREGON CAMP

Payless Jobs in Woodlands Preferred to Waiting for Work in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROSEBURG, Ore., Feb. 23—Preferring hard, manual labor with pick and shovel at no pay to idleness and bad companions, 50 unemployed single men have joined a coöperative road camp near here to keep themselves busy and provided with necessities until they can find a job.

The camp is maintained jointly by the Douglas County Court and the Umpqua National Forest service, and after several months has been pronounced a success.

Although there is no intent in this organization to pay wages for the work done by the men, and in spite of the fact that they are afforded rather rude quarters and simple food, not one out of the fifty who joined the camp at the outset has left because of dissatisfaction. Some, of course, have found jobs, but their places have been promptly filled by waiting applicants.

A set of simple rules are rigidly obeyed by the men without pressure of any kind. There are no agitators nor grumblers. The men are clean, orderly and have not caused the manager, Mr. S. A. Moore, a forest service employee, any trouble, he reports.

Oklahoma Marks Old Cattle Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKAY, Okla., Feb. 23—Pioneer Oklahomans commemorated five events and historic incidents in the life of this State at the dedication of a granite monument here Feb. 22, with Federal Judge Robert L. Williams, the state's first Governor, as guest of honor.

The five important sites and incidents marked by the stone include first the "Texas Road," which was the first and most important trail through Indian Territory. It served as a cattle trail and stage road from 1850 till the advent of the railroad in 1870. Second in importance is the marking of Three Forks, of the Verdigris River. These forks were the head of navigation on this river during territorial trading days.

The stone also marks the place the Chouteau brothers established as the first trading post west of the Mississippi River, this post serving as headquarters for the Indian tribes of the region, chiefly the Osage and Creek Indian tribes. Gen. Sam Houston of Texas fame lived between Okay and Fort Gibson during his life with the Cherokee Indians from 1829 to 1832, and it was at this spot that the first emigrant Creek Indians landed in 1828 in their trek from their eastern homes to Indian Territory. Final inscriptions on the huge granite marker record the fact that Washington Irving forded the river at this point during his famous tour of the prairies, Oct. 10, 1832.

WISCONSIN TRUCE HELD DAIRY VICTORY

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23 (AP)—The milk markets of Wisconsin were peaceful today for the first time in more than a week as dairymen affiliated with the Wisconsin coöperative milk pool observed a milk strike truce which is to last until May 1.

Complying with the order of Mr. Walter M. Singler, president of the pool, strike pickets lifted their embargo and scattered to their homes in a dozen eastern Wisconsin counties last night.

HITLER FORCES ACT TO AFFIRM POWER IN REICH

Police Ordered to Repress Communist Terrorism by Use of Arms

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 23—Indications are multiplying that the National Socialists do not intend to permit power to slip from their grasp in Germany.

With their leader Herr Adolf Hitler, in the Chancellor's chair, Fascist lieutenants and supporters are openly acclaiming that the National Socialist régime must stay in power until it completes the task of "rescuing" Germany.

Meanwhile exceptionally sharp measures have been outlined against the Communists—arch enemies of the Fascists—toward whom vigorous decrees are being launched by the Hitler-Hugenberg government as part of the campaign for the March 5 elections.

"Ruthless" use of pistols to halt Communist "acts of terror" has been ordered in instructions to police by Capt. Wilhelm Goering, Cabinet Minister without portfolio, in his capacity as Reich's Commissioner for Interior Affairs in Prussia.

An order to Prussian police officials just published, demands more than passive support of the storm troops and steel helmets—private armies of the Fascists and Nationalists—in opposing "enemies of the State." Captain Goering promises to protect police officers "regardless of the consequences of use of their weapons." He adds official failure to act will bring sharper punishment than mistakes in attempting to carry through measures against treasonable activities.

Even in circles which vigorously oppose Communism in Germany express surprise at the extent of Captain Goering's orders.

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich's Minister of the Interior, speaking at Dresden, declared that while the Government does not plan an outright ban on the Communist Party nevertheless the battle against Marxism is considered to be its major task.

Campbell Breaks Own Speed Times

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Three new world land speed records were to the credit today of Sir Malcolm Campbell, British race car driver.

With new flying start records for one kilometer, one mile and five kilometers to top more than a quarter of a century of thrilling racing and narrow escapes on the roaring road, the 48-year-old driver still looks forward to greater speeds. Through his two runs yesterday, Sir Malcolm steered the hurtling machine most of the way over a nine-mile stretch of bumpy beach, with only one hand. Afterward, he described his experience as "the worst ride I ever had in my life."

In making his thunderous runs over the hard-packed sands yesterday, Sir Malcolm gathered in new records of 272.463 miles an hour over one kilometer; 272.108 over a mile and 257.295 over five kilometers to bring to five the number of world land speed records he possesses. He already holds the record of 242.751 over five miles and 238.669 over ten kilometers. A kilometer is approximately five-eights of a mile. Campbell's previous records for the first three distances were 251.340 for one kilometer; 253.968 for one mile and 247.941 for five kilometers.

BANKER FAVORS FOREIGN TRADE TO 'ISOLATION'

Low Tariff, Debts Action and Farm Aid Backed at Senate Hearing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, president and chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, New York, a witness before the Senate Finance Committee, urged immediate steps restoring American foreign trade as a measure to revive business.

In a careful and extensive survey of the economic picture, this financial authority recommended prompt war debt settlements, prompt tariff reductions, continuance of the R. F. C. relief program and emergency credit for farmers as the four basic parts of a positive revival program. Simultaneously he advised against currency inflation and proposed drastic reduction in government expenditures.

Mr. Aldrich declared the United States must now choose between a revived export trade with tariff reductions or isolation, and advocated the former course. America must adjust itself to its new rôle of creditor country, he said. He attacked certain policies of the Federal Reserve System, and particularly what he called the effort of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to maintain a "gold exchange standard" with England, instead of a strict gold standard.

Balanced Budget Urged

Other witnesses yesterday were Mr. Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, who urged a balanced federal budget, and Mr. John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers' Union, who declared it would "take an army of 100,000 to enforce the control of farm production features of the domestic allotment plan."

How the National City Bank loaned its officers $2,400,000 to protect their open market commitments and "preserve morale" following the crash of 1929 while customers were being sold out because of insufficient collateral to cover margins was told before the Senate Stock Market Investigating Committee yesterday.

Mr. Gordon S. Rentschler, president of the bank, testified that about $2,000,000 of this sum still remains unpaid. Some of the unpaid loans have been charged against the bank's undivided profit accounts and the remainder written down and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

De Valera Ousts Opponent From Post in Guards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Feb. 23—The dismissal of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, Commissioner of the Civil Guards, which was announced yesterday, is regarded as indicating that Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, now intends to gradually transfer the chief authority in the armed forces of the country to his political sympathizers.

Both the civic guards and the army were originally recruited exclusively—as was inevitable—from the ranks of those who fought against Mr. de Valera in the civil war of 1922. Consequently when the Fianna Fail Party came into power last year there was an immediate demand for removal of the more prominent officers, especially General O'Duffy, who was chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army in pre-treaty days, but afterward for some time commanded the Free State forces against Mr. de Valera in the civil war. Mr. de Valera, however, refrained from dismissing General O'Duffy or anybody else when he came into office.

Recently agitation for General O'Duffy's removal was renewed, particularly by the Irish Republican army, which deeply resented the action of the police in trying to prevent destruction of property in connection with the activities of the anti-British Boycott League, a number of whose members have been arrested recently.

In addition to commanding the police, General O'Duffy is head of the Irish Athletic Association. In the latter capacity he did much to organize the Free State's successful participation in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles last year.

General O'Duffy's successor as chief commissioner is Col. C. E. Broy.

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 10
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 3
Government in Industry 5
The Young Folks' Page 6
The Home Forum 7
Valuable Contacts
[With Italian Translation]
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

THINGS PRESENT

"Alternatives to Liquor Chaos" and "A View of Prohibition" on the Editorial page deserve study by wets and drys alike.

Budding writers might well heed the counsel in "Of Winged Words" on the Home Forum. (It is written by the writer of our Hymnal Notes.)

J. A. Mollison tells "Why I Am an Airman" on the Young Folks' page.

Another selection of Cartoons of the Week appears on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The first of six daily reports on the N. E. A. Department of Superintendence meeting in Minneapolis will appear tomorrow.

Friday brings the Household page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," more Hymnal Notes, and Ad-O-Grams No. 2.

Chinese Prepare Firm Stand As Invasion of Jehol Opens

Evacuation Report Issued by Tokyo Is Repudiated by Nanking—New Drive Expected at Expiration of Manchoukuo Ultimatum Saturday

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23—Nanking has received Tokyo's "advice" that Chinese regular troops are to be evacuated from Jehol lest the operations spread into North China. An official spokesman declared that Nanking's position had been already clarified, and that the defense of Jehol would be maintained as long as possible, regardless of consequences.

Gen. Chang Hsiao-liang has been instructed to continue the defense of Jehol, meanwhile avoiding aggressive acts in North China which would offer the Japanese a pretext for invasion.

The Tokyo note has intensified Chinese fears that North China operations are anticipated, but independent observers are still unable to believe that the Japanese will operate beyond Jehol. The Japanese reported completion of the preliminary campaign in eastern Jehol with the capture of Peipiao, terminus of a light railway. Further operations are not expected until the termination of Manchoukuo's ultimatum demanding withdrawal by Saturday, when a drive for Chengtefu, capital of Jehol, is expected to begin.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 23—The Government admits that last-minute efforts to avert or limit impending activities in Manchuria are unlikely to succeed and frankly expects both Nanking and Peiping to reject Japan's communication urging Marshal Chang Hsiao-Liang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to withdraw their troops immediately in Jehol.

In connection with the preparations, it is understood that Count Yasuya Uchida is summoning the American, British, French, Italian and German ambassadors, probably tomorrow, to explain Japan's determination to do all that is possible to prevent the spread of operations within the Great Wall. It is expected in some quarters that he may intimate to the powers that they ought to use their good offices to urge China to limit its resistance to preventing the spread of operations into North China.

A reliable Foreign Office source understands that Count Uchida is considering the appointment of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, present delegate at Geneva, to replace Mr. Katsuji Debuchi at Washington. It is understood that the appointment would have been made prior to Mr. Debuchi's return to Washington after his last home leave, except for the necessity of appointing Mr. Matsuoka to head the Geneva delegation. The fact that Count Uchida has again changed his plans ordering Mr. Matsuoka to return via the United States lends color to the report.

ARMS EMBARGO PLAN BACKED BY BRITISH LABOR

Unions Solid Behind Move for Exerting Pressure in Far East

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 23—The rising tide of British popular opinion behind the cautious endeavors which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government is making to restrict arms traffic with the Far East is testified to today by the resolution of a joint meeting of the Council of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labor Party.

These two bodies represent between them alike the industrial and the political sides of organized British Labor as a whole. Their joint meeting was called especially to discuss this question and the resolution adopted is unanimous. It declares for economic boycott of Japan in the event of that country's rejecting the Geneva proposals for settlement, and also an unconditional embargo, meanwhile, upon munition exports to both sides.

Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons last night indicated both sympathy with this attitude and the impossibility of any purely unilateral British action to implement it. The British Government, Mr. MacDonald said, has "made up its mind that this must be a subject for international agreement and is doing everything it can to ascertain whether such agreements are possible."

Downing Street, in adopting this position, The Christian Science Monitor understands, is actuated by consideration that no ban could be enforced without active United States coöperation and at least the passive acquiescence of other great manufacturing powers. Another difficulty is that any such ban, if applied equally to both sides, as British Labor proposes, must operate altogether disproportionably to the disadvantage of China, which is without the up-to-date munition works existent in Japan.

Munition exports to both sides have been hitherto upon a somewhat similar scale. Figures published here today show it included during 1932 to China 7,735,000 rounds of ammunition, 61 machine-guns and 2788 cwts of high explosives, and to Japan 5,361,000 rounds of ammunition, 740 machine-guns and 4909 cwts of high explosives.

Geographical Firm Plans Relief Maps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23—Manufacture of relief maps of the United States, 33 by 48 inches in dimension, on a production basis will be started next month by the Geographic Model Company, a new subsidiary of the Holyoke Card & Paper Company of this city. The map has a curved surface, as if cut out of a sphere, and elevations are in actual relief. Maps of separate states, of Europe and other countries will be manufactured later.

The product is designed for the use of schools, colleges, libraries and engineering and industrial organizations. The product, called a Relief-o-Graph, is not made of paper but of a special combination resistant to temperature and humidity changes. Colors of oceans, rivers and boundary lines are applied by means of a stencil. There is no printing on the map, but a special pencil may be used to write names and figures, and these may be wiped off with a damp cloth.

The map will be exhibited at the National Education Association Convention about to be held in Minneapolis. Educators who have seen the product speak enthusiastically of its prospective advantages.

CIVIC AID ASKED FOR VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE WORK

Delegates to Convention at Minneapolis Review Cost Adjustments

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 23—There are millions of little Jacks and Jills who go up the hill these days, not for water, but for an education, and the problem of how to get them safely down is causing considerable concern to the National Vocational Guidance Association, whose annual convention opened here today.

According to Miss Mildred E. Lincoln of Rochester, N. Y., national president, the problem is not that of square pegs and round holes but rather that both pegs and holes are changing so rapidly these days that the counselors are having a hard time of it.

On the one hand the teachers are faced with the need to prepare children for occupations in which they will have some reasonable certainty of employment. And on the other hand with a shortage in jobs for fourteen and sixteen-year-olds there is a longer school period for many children who would otherwise be working and for whom the school program should be sufficiently flexible to provide study in line with their interests, abilities, and future needs.

Vocational guidance is a "frill" to many school boards and hence is being unrelentingly sheered off in the general cut in school costs. But a considerable number of delegates at the convention are bringing heartening stories of the recognition of the value of their work by general teaching forces who have themselves taken additional cuts to make it possible to continue the vocational guidance departments.

Assigned to Community

What this convention hopes to establish is a community responsibility for counseling, taking it outside the academic realm to the place where it will be aided by social agencies, service clubs, religious and business organizations.

The teachers point to the social implications of the 200,000 wandering children said to be riding freight trains, camping in gas pipes, and begging their way through towns. They quote criminal records of youths unprepared for occupational living, and they say that it is suitable that this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of vocational guidance,

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Air Line to Seek Faster Mail Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—Twelve years ago yesterday the first continuous coast-to-coast air-mail schedule was flown in 33½ hours, and today, with three daily schedules averaging 27 hours' flying time, United Air Lines is looking forward to reducing the time to around 24 hours.

In a statement calling attention to the anniversary of the first air-mail trip, the company told how the first continuous schedule was flown by volunteer pilots in an effort to stimulate interest in lighting the coast-to-coast airway to permit regular night flying.

As an outcome of these efforts, revolving beacons are now located every 10 miles and airports are brightly illuminated with flood lights, so that half of the coast-to-coast mileage is flown between dusk and dawn. The company is planning to place new planes in service soon which will enable it to fly the coast-to-coast mail in three hours less time.

Roosevelt Cabinet's Reported Personnel

The first two of the ten have been formally announced, and the others are understood to be more than tentative. The President-Elect refuses to confirm or deny the selections as final:

Secretary of State:
CORDELL HULL of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Treasury:
WILLIAM H. WOODIN of Pennsylvania and New York.

Secretary of War:
GEORGE H. DERN of Utah.

Attorney-General:
THOMAS J. WALSH of Montana.

Postmaster-General:
JAMES A. FARLEY of New York.

Secretary of the Navy:
CLAUDE A. SWANSON of Virginia.

Secretary of the Interior:
HAROLD L. ICKES of Illinois.

Secretary of Agriculture:
HENRY A. WALLACE of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce:
DANIEL C. ROPER of South Carolina.

Secretary of Labor:
MISS FRANCES PERKINS of New York.

Paris Pleased By Roosevelt Debt Proposal

Keeping Obligation Out of Default Category Is Hailed by Press

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 23—The French Government, it can be reliably stated, is prepared to accept the olive branch of renewed debt negotiations which President-Elect Roosevelt held out to M. Paul Claudel, Ambassador to Washington, at their meeting earlier this week. Mr. Roosevelt's reported suggestion that the Dec. 15 payment, which Paris withheld, should be considered in suspense rather than in default is satisfactory to France and, as is apparent from its reception in the press here today, would offer a promising basis on which to work out a final settlement agreeable to both countries.

It is appreciated by the French Government that if the December debt payments be considered merely in suspense this obligation will necessarily be taken into account by the United States when debt negotiations with Paris are formally renewed, but it is not anticipated that this factor will present any serious difficulty.

The importance which is attributed here to the Roosevelt-Claudel conversations is further shown by the significant act of the American Ambassador to Paris, Mr. Walter E. Edge, who at the last minute yesterday decided to omit from his Washington's birthday speech at the American Club banquet a very frank analysis of the debt problem and a plain-spoken presentation of his interpretation of the American viewpoint. He announced instead that in view of the fact that conversations on debts have now been actually opened, he felt "it would be unwise at this time to indulge in any detailed analysis of the problem."

"Evidently the last thing any of us wishes to do is to contribute to the world's confusion," Mr. Edge declared, adding: "Obviously the time for talking has passed. The time for acting has come. Mutual exchange must take place and will, I hope, in an atmosphere of frankness and conciliation."

New Ottawa Bill To Help Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 23—A bill for the enfranchisement of the Indian was moved in the Dominion Parliament yesterday by Mr. Thomas G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior. The bill would amend the Indian Act so as to give the Department of Indian Affairs the power to appoint a tribunal of three to investigate the qualifications of certain Indians to exercise their franchise and to report back accordingly.

As the act now stands the Indian himself, if he wishes to vote, must take the initiative. If his wish is granted he assumes the full responsibilities of citizenship and loses the privileges which go with being a ward of the Government.

The Opposition's chief objection to the bill was on the ground that it would give the Minister extraordinary power of being able to force the franchise on Indians who did not want it. Several speakers on both sides of the House insisted that many Indians would wish to give up the protection which life on the reserve afforded. The bill was allowed to stand over.

HARVARD MAN WINS ASTRONOMY PRIZE

Award of the Roberts Prize for "research concerning the absorption of matter in interstellar space" was announced at the Harvard Observatory as having been made to Dr. B. J. Bok, Wilson Teaching Fellow and tutor in the division of physical sciences at Harvard University.

The prize was established only a few months ago, and Dr. Bok is the first recipient. News of the award was received yesterday by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the observatory, who was informed by letter from Dr. Hans Ludendorf, president of the Astronomical Society and director of the National Astronomical Observatory at Potsdam, Ger.

ROOSEVELT'S PLANS SHOW WORLD SCOPE

Economic Measures to Be Taken Up Concurrently With War Debts

HULL AND WOODIN TO HEAD CABINET

Davis to Continue Hoover's Policy of Arms Reduction at Geneva Sessions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—His two chief Cabinet appointments made in the choice of Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee for Secretary of State and Mr. William H. Woodin, president of the American Car and Foundry Company, for Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Norman H. Davis, designated to continue as acting head of the American delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, President-Elect Roosevelt is in Hyde Park today for a short rest before he proceeds to Washington on March 3, for his inauguration the next day as thirty-second President of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet announcement came Tuesday night after he had conferred with Sir Ronald Lindsay and M. Paul Claudel, British and French ambassadors, respectively, on war debts and with Mr. William D. Herridge, Canadian Minister, on economic matters and indicates that the foreign phase of his federal policy is rapidly crystallizing. Through these two Cabinet officials, whose province is the carrying forward of steps toward a restoration of world prosperity and the settlement of the war debt controversy, the conversations between this government and those of Britain and France will continue without break.

Machinery of Collaboration

Upon them also devolves arrangements for the forthcoming world economic conference and the setting up of the machinery of collaboration with France and Great Britain to adjust world economic and financial problems. In the Davis appointment for Geneva is seen the intention of the Roosevelt Administration to forward vigorously the Hoover-Stimson policy of restriction of arms—an issue which Mr. Roosevelt has made clear he considers a chief problem before the world today.

It now appears certain that the President-Elect is molding his foreign policy along comprehensive, rather than particular, lines and that he proposes to waste no time initiating it. A chief motivation for tackling world economic affairs concurrently with the debt negotiations is understood to be the attitude of Great Britain that it can make no economic commitments in connection with the war debts in advance of knowing what other countries interested in world trade will do. Such an approach would be impossible without France.

Observers see in the President-Elect's talks with foreign envoys, others of whom may be summoned later, the laying of groundwork for substantial progress along economic lines before the spring is far advanced.

Woodin and Mills Confer

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, President Hoover's Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Woodin got together around a table here today for a short discussion of a few of the big problems which Mr. Woodin is going to have to face when he enters the Treasury Department on March 4.

In his first interview with the press since he was named to the Treasury post, Mr. Woodin said he would meet Mr. Mills at luncheon, after which they would together attend the regular meeting of the directorate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Woodin announced his intention of resigning from this board and the score of others on which he is a director, along with the presidency of the American Car & Foundry Company, within the next few days.

Mr. Woodin will go to Hyde Park for a further talk with the President-Elect on Saturay, and expects to be in Washington on Monday relative to Treasury Department matters.

Mentioned for Assistants

In quarters believed to be informed, it was said today that Prof. Raymond Moley, Columbia University professor of public law and Mr. Roosevelt's chief economic adviser, would be named as First Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. William Phillips of Boston, a member of the foreign affairs secretariat during the Wilson Administration and American Minister to Canada from 1927 to 1929, as Undersecretary.

Thus Mr. Phillips woud rank Professor Moley in the department, although the close personal relations of the latter to Mr. Roosevelt probably would give him more ready access to the President than any other official in the department. There remains a possibility, however, that Mr. Roosevelt will establish a Cabinet secretariat to which he will name Professor Moley, making him, in effect, the liaison officer between the White House and the various Cabinet departments.

If the post of Undersecretary, which corresponds to the British Foreign Office permanent secretary, goes to Mr. Phillips, it will mean that the highest supposedly nonpolitical

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

LEGAL BETTING ON HORSE RACES CALLED MENACE

Boston Attorney Opposes Bill in Legislative Hearing

Legalized betting on horse races, if permitted, would be detrimental to industry, to education, and to the morals of the younger generation, according to Mr. LeBaron Sampson, Boston attorney, today, who took the floor at legislative hearings.

Money used for such practices as proposed in the bill under consideration by the Committee on Legal Affairs would be diverted from industry, Mr. Sampson held, when persons other than the wealthy took advantage of the gambling privileges.

The speaker claimed that there were several "jokers" in the bill, particularly referring to the fact that there were no penalties attached to licensees who gave permits to minors. He contended that minors should not be allowed within the race fields.

Relative to the betting by young men who cannot afford it, Mr. Sampson declared that money going for this purpose would take away from education as well as industry and lead youth into ways of little profit.

Mr. Sampson concluded his testimony by stating that employees in states where gambling on horse racing is permitted have shown tendencies to use the money of their workers for gambling and that many had been sent to prison and others lost their positions primarily because of temptations which Massachusetts protects against "but is now advised by commercially-minded persons to admit."

"This legislation is for the benefit of the private coterie which wants to set up gambling in order to get a thrill," Judge Michael H. Sullivan of Boston said. Miss Francis G. Curtis, former member of the Boston School Committee, asserted the bill caters to a few wealthy men.

Legislative action Tuesday was confined chiefly to committee hearings where arguments were heard for and against a proposal to permit women in textile industries to work until 10 p. m. The bill, heard before the Committee on Public Welfare, brought vigorous opposition from representatives of welfare organizations and from the workers themselves. Miss June Croll of Lawrence was the outstanding speaker. She contended that the textile mills had made enormous profits and concealed them by constructing new plants to keep down wages. The present working limit for women is 6 p. m.

Abolition of six separate state divisions was favored in a report made by the joint Committee on Ways and Means to the Legislature. These included the divisions on metropolitan planning, smoke inspection, parks, Massachusetts Industrial Commission, necessaries of life, and ornithology.

The Committee on Education heard a bill authorizing a study of what the State can do in the way of education for unemployed men.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Hotel Astor Chapeaux
"Where style is supreme"
Hotel Astor, Times Square
New York, N. Y.
Exquisite New Models
Parisian Replicas
For Street — Evening — Sport Wear. Finest Quality Fabrics and Straws.
Moderately Priced
$3.50 to $10

Vocal Expression
Singing Speaking

George Ira Everett
Baritone, concert and radio artist, church soloist, formerly of the Royal Opera Co., Covent Garden, London, and Boston Opera Co. Write 1170 Walton Ave., New York, or Tel. Jerome 7-4525. Private lessons, ½ hour $5; Class, 1 hour, $1.50.

Takes wiser heads than ours to know what to do with what's left of a successful OVERCOAT SALE.

Except it be to make a little whoopee with the balance—

Even if it's way-below-cost!

Sheer luck if you find a $75 one?

Yes—and no!

It's all a matter of size now!

They're "Broken Lots" —the only reason for such a grand Clean-up Party!

455 were $45
988 were $50
879 were $55
425 were $60
765 were $65
271 were $75

$28 now!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty St. / Warren St. 13th St. / 35th St.
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
NEW YORK
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

ROOSEVELT'S PLANS SHOW WORLD SCOPE

(Continued from Page 1)

job in the department will be bestowed on a Boston man.

Eight cabinet posts remain to be announced officially. The appointment of the Democratic national chairman, Mr. James A. Farley, as Postmaster-General long has been a certainty, and consensus in informed quarters also attaches certainty to the following designations:

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana for Attorney-General.

Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia for Secretary of the Navy.

Miss Frances Perkins, head of the New York industrial commission, for Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace of Iowa for Secretary of Agriculture.

This leaves only the Departments of War, Commerce and the Interior in doubt. Prominently mentioned for the Interior portfolio is Mr. Harold Ickes, Chicago lawyer and Republican Progressive, who conferred with Mr. Roosevelt on Tuesday night; for Commerce, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, former commissioner of internal revenue, and for War, Mr. George H. Dern, Governor of Utah from 1925 to 1932.

Mr. Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Conn., is reported to have been selected for the post of Governor-General of the Philippines, as successor to Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Cummings was chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1920.

Dissimilar Political Backgrounds

Both Senator Hull and Mr. Woodin have long been personal friends of Mr. Roosevelt, and both played prominent parts in his campaign for the Presidency. The Tennessee Senator was among the half-dozen counselors who mapped the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign, and Mr. Woodin was one of the first prominent business men who supported Mr. Roosevelt for the nomination.

The two new ranking Cabinet members have strikingly dissimilar political backgrounds, however. Senator Hull is an ardent regular Democrat who has come to be regarded as the most sedulous student of economics in Congress. He is serving his first term in the upper house, but was for long a distinguished member of the House. He is author of the income tax law and a consistent low tariff advocate. During a 1921-23 interim of his 24-tenure in Congress he was chairman of the party's national committee.

He is in accord with Mr. Roosevelt's campaign utterances that settlement of the war debts is secondary to the boad problem of effecting world recovery, holding that a defintion of national attitudes on such present obstacles to world recovery as excessive tariffs, embargoes, exchange restrictions and unstable currencies should be preliminary to debt arrangements.

Skilled in Trade Field

Mr. Woodin, on the other hand, is still listed as a Republican, although he bolted this party in 1928 to support Mr. Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency. He has never held public office, but is on the directorates of more than a score of corporations and banks, including the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. He has an international reputation in the fields of industry, the manufacture of railroad equipment and banking, but is a man of such varied interests that he is at the same time a composer of music—his symphonies have been performed publicly—a numismatist whose collection of coins is known all over the world, and a collector of rare books and Cruikshank drawings. He rose to the presidency of the American Car & Foundry Company from the modest job of a district plant manager at Berwick, Penna., where he was born 64 years ago.

Mr. Woodin declined today to indicate the policies he would pursue as treasury head. His close associates, however, look upon his appointment as the strongest kind of Administration negative to the advocates of inflation, particularly in the light of the extremely conservative nature of his business record.

SPRINGFIELD FOUNDRY OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23—Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company reopened its foundry today as a result of increased orders for gasoline pumps, oil tanks and cognate products.

NEW YORK MONITOR READERS

Enjoy the cheerful and sunny atmosphere of our spacious
BEAUTY STUDIO
We specialize in individual
BOBBING & SETTING
for the discriminating madame and mademoiselle.
CHAS. DEUTSCH
INCORPORATED
607 5TH AVE. VO. 5-3282-3

Much!
Expresses liking of clever women for Pediforme Shoes!
No "facial" excels a pair of Pediforme Shoes. Beautiful Pediforme Shoes (Exclusive balancing "last") bring joy to feet and features! Misses' to women's sizes: $7 to $12.
New York, 36 W. 36th Street
Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St.
New Rochelle, 545 North Bronx, 2474 Morris Avenue
East Orange, 29 Washington Place
Pediforme

George Washington's DOLLAR
History tells us that once George Washington threw money away! It was that silver dollar he tried to scale across the Potomac. His alibi was that he wanted to see how far he could make a dollar go.
Want to make your dollars go farther? Then deposit them HERE. Money DOUBLES in value in less than 25 years at the interest rates we pay.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
New York City

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, address, "Personalities and Problems in the Far East," by Prof. William Ernest Hocking of Harvard, clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, motion picture lecture, "Across America in 27 Hours," by Mr. Theodore G. Holcombe, also committee reports and other speakers, Robert Gould Shaw School, West Roxbury, 8.

Boston City Club: Meeting, address by Mr. David S. Barry, former United States Senate Sergeant-at-Arms (for men only), 14 Somerset Street, 7:45.

Musical Guild: Concert, 1 Arlington Street, 8:15.

Wellesley College: Reading from his works by Mr. John Masefield, Poet Laureate of England, Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 8.

Twentieth Century Club: Chinese-American banquet, Mr. Frank W. Lee, guest speaker, 3 Joy Street, 7.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "Roaming in Wyoming," by Mr. Bob Hewitt, in costume, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conducting; Miss Gladys Heathcock, soloist, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Another Language," 8:20.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband," 8:20.
Peabody Playhouse—"Miss Lulu Bett," 8:20.
Copley—"The Geisha," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," filim, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Der Kauptmann von Koepenick" (The Captain of Koepenick), film, 1:33, 3:26, 5:30, 7:34, 9:38 p. m.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Rin Tin Tin the Hero," Part II, 1 to 5, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French paintings, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Meetings, morning and afternoon; also exhibition of work by physically handicapped craftsmen, Hotel Statler, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to public.

"Marionette Village," with representatives of Boston's leading marionettes and puppets, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., through Feb. 25.

Norumbega Council, Boy Scouts of America: Scout exposition, all day, through Feb. 25.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition of Lincoln and Washington medals, also coins and stamps, through Feb. 28.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Der Kauptmann von Koepenick" (The Captain of Koepenick), film, 1:33, 3:26, 5:30, 7:34, 9:38 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

CLARIBEL HILL
her Salad Dressing a Taste Sensation
Used and sold at
Custer Arms Restaurant
671 Palmer Avenue at the Parkway
Bronxville, N. Y.
Tel. 2446 Bronxville
LUNCHEON 50c and 65c Dinner 85c
SUNDAY DINNER, 1-7:30, $1 and $1.25
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering for private parties.

NEW YORK
FROCKS
AT 10% ABOVE WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURER, left at end of wholesale season with a large quantity of ladies' and misses' very latest style dresses, suits and coats, furred and plain, offers Dresses from $5.00 up, Suits from $10.75 up, Coats from $10.75 up. Complete range of sizes. Also, while they last, a small quantity of this season's higher priced dresses, not the last word in style, at the close-out price of $5.00. No alterations. No C.O.D.'s. Cash and Carry only.
Allied Merchandise Co.
531 7th Avenue, Cor. 39th St., N. Y.
(One flight up)
Get off Seventh Ave. Subway at Times Square Station (40th St. exit) and walk one block south.

POLO MATCH TO AID BOSTON RELIEF DRIVE

The first sport carnival in the series to be conducted for the benefit of the Boston Emergency Campaign will be a polo match between Harvard and the Canaries on March 15 at the Commonwealth Armory, it was announced from headquarters this morning. It will be the forerunner of a series of planned sporting events.

Scores of the workers in the women's division of the campaign are to receive assignments tomorrow to station themselves in hotels, railroad stations and other places where large groups congregate, to receive donations to the fund. The total contributions received now amount to $2,537,344, an increase of about $24,000 over yesterday's total, it was announced from headquarters today.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER GIVEN TO REGISTRAR

Gov. Joseph B. Ely and other state and city officials were among the thousand friends who gave a testimonial dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night in honor of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles for Massachusetts. Tribute to Registrar Ryan's service to the State in the position he now holds was paid him by Governor Ely; Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General; Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer; Mr. Patrick A. Campbell, superintendent of schools and former headmaster of Boston Latin School, and Dr. Homer Albers, Dean of the Boston University Law School, where Mr. Ryan received his legal education.

Provisions
C. A. RUSSELL
Faneuil Hall Market, Stalls #18-20
Tel. Lafayette 7280
BOSTON
Specializing in Hotel and Family Distribution of Meats and Poultry
Goodenough & Russell
Faneuil Hall Market, Stalls #69-71
Tel. Capitol 1907-1908
Finest Quality of Beef, Lamb and Veal. Pork Products of all kinds. Sweetbreads, Tongues and Calves Liver.

Ely Shakes Hands With Huge Crowd At State House

Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mrs. Ely shook hands with more than 8000 persons at the Washington Day celebration in the Hall of Flags at the State House yesterday. It was the largest gathering he has greeted since taking office three years ago.

Throughout the two and one-half hours of handshaking, everything moved with precision and harmony. School children outnumbered all others, incicuding military units, veteran organizations and civic groups. None was overlooked, even the youngest children being lifted to the platform occupied by the Governor.

An unusual Washington Day celebration was held by five patriotic societies at the Hotel Kenmore, where, instead of speeches, the visitors listened to patriotic music. The organizations represented were the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and Daughters of Colonial Wars. In the afternoon, Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner addressed the groups in the Public Garden.

Music

Lotte Lehmann

Mme. Lotte Lehmann, who was heard here last year with the Chicago Opera Company, made her Boston recital début Tuesday evening in Symphony Hall, singing Lieder by Brahms, Schubert, Schumann and Richard Strauss.

Mme. Lehmann easily sustained her high reputation as a Lieder singer. By making up a program from the best known songs of these four composers, she deliberately challenged appraisal by established standards, scorning to claim attention by means of novelty. Similarly, in her renditions she relied for the most part upon strictly musical means rather than upon departures from traditional interpretation. It was a fine gesture, amply justified by the results.

Mme. Lehmann has a voice of heroic proportions, which she is able to adapt to the dramatic, the passionate, the humorous and the tender. Through most of its range, the voice is superbly produced, round, warm, vital, subtly colored. In its highest registers it becomes constricted, and in its lowest it is not fully sustained; but these slight shortcomings cannot dim the art of her total achievement. A more serious fault Tuesday evening was a tendency to depart, in such a song as Schumann's "Ich grolle nicht," from strictly musical tone into a sort of near-parlando. Her most satisfying work was done in the Schubert group—probably because Schubert remains the supreme creative artist in this musical form. The sense of devoted gratitude in "An die Musik," the tenderness of "Ständchen" and the splendidly restrained dramatic effects in "Der Tod und Das Mädchen" and "Der Erlkönig" were of the highest type of imaginative musical realization.

The audience, which ought to have been larger, showed its appreciation by clapping, stamping and even cheering.

L. A. S.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAR. 10

New ROYAL Signet
5 DAY FREE TRIAL
$29.50
Only $3.20 Down
and $3.20 monthly.
Has Standard Keyboard
Free lessons in Typewriting given with each machine sold.
Arcade Typewriter Corp.
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
All Makes Rented, Sold, Repaired

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Friday and Saturday!
Nat Lewis
HANDBAGS
$7.50
First showing in Boston of these new designs for Spring. Bags such as only Nat Lewis can create. Smooth calf, silk grain, patent or ratine calf. Many designs, but only a few of each. Specially priced for this sale!
STREET FLOOR MAIN STORE ANNEX

AMERICAN STUDENTS WIN YEAR AT OXFORD

Charles and Julia Henry Scholarships, providing a year of study at Oxford University, were awarded to Peter Shuebruk of Cohasset and Henry Caraway Hatfield of Evanston, Ill., both students at Harvard University, and to Eugene V. Rostow of New Haven and John W. Hastie of Cheshire, Conn., seniors at Yale University.

HARVARD PROFESSORS GIVE TO RELIEF FUND

In response to the appeal of Prof. Edwin H. Hall, chairman of the Harvard committee of the Cambridge Unemployment Relief Committee, 53 subscriptions amounting to $6945 have been received from members of the Harvard faculty.

The Cambridge goal has been set at $150,000.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight about 36; moderate westerly winds.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly colder in north portion tonight.

Other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds; partly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	46	Montreal	36	36
Bismarck	36	38	Nantucket	42	42
Boston	42	48	New Orleans	62	72
Buffalo	36	54	New York	40	42
Calgary	26	42	Norfolk, Va.	50	56
Charleston	60	64	North Platte	32	54
Chicago	38	54	Philadelphia	42	44
Cincinnati	44	62	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	74
Denver	42	56	Pittsburgh	40	60
Eastport, Me.	38	38	Portland, Me.	36	44
Hatteras	60	60	Raleigh	52	56
Honolulu, T.H.	..	74	St. Louis	46	66
7 p.m. Feb. 22	70	..	St. Paul	28	44
Helena, Mont.	32	42	Salt Lake City	40	46
Huron, S. D.	36	50	San Francisco	50	60
Jacksonville	62	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	48
Kansas City	50	64	Seattle	40	50
Key West	70	82	Tampa	64	82
Los Angeles	44	74	Washington	46	50
Memphis	54	62	Wichita, Kan.	40	66
Miami, Fla.	74	76	Williston, N.D.	30	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 23.
B—Maximum Feb. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:40 p. m., Friday 10:58 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:57 p. m.

HOWARD JOHNSON'S
SPECIAL—Fifty Cents
LUNCHEON and SUPPER
11:30 to 2:30—5 to 8
Friday, Feb. 24
Choice: Lobster a la Newburg, Potato Chips, Fresh Green Peas, or Baked Stuffed Pork Chop, Sliced Beets, Fresh Corn off the Cob, or Stuffed Prune, Cream Cheese and Pineapple Salad. Rolls, Butter. Apple Pie, Lemon Sponge Pie, Fudge Cake, Chocolate or Butterscotch Short Cake, Homemade Ice Cream, Fresh Baked Apple with Whipped Cream, Tea, Coffee or Milk.
Also Special 35c Luncheon
Join us at Johnson's
Uptown Theatre Bldg., BOSTON
Granite Trust Bldg., QUINCY
By-the-Depot, WOLLASTON

fine arts NOW!
Drama-Comedy Effectively Blended."
—Mordaunt Hall, N. Y. Times
"DER HAUPTMANN VON KOEPENICK" English Titles

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:10 Y. M. C. A. talk.
5:15 Sunshine Discoverer's Club.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, George Rector's Cooking School.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Robison's Buckaroos.
7:30 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:45 NBC, Westinghouse Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC Players.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Dandies of Yesterday."
1:30 NBC, Josef Lhevinne, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Sam Robbins' Bermudians.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Handel anniversary program.
5:30 Talk, "Advice on Dogs."
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Merchants' Thrift program.
7:00 Studio soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 The Edison Salute.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Col. Louis McHenry Howe, speaker; Lou Holtz; Conway Tearle; dramatic sketch; Watson Sisters; light opera.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Sunshine Discoverer's Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:25 Gold Medal Band.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu" transcription.
7:00 "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Dramatic sketch.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:30 Muscanto String Trio.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting, orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers, orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Pontiac Revue: comedy team; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Herbert's "The Rose of Algeria."
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local and CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra and Glee Club.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 —Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Reports; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel Service.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Army Band.

BLIND PUPILS SHOW STUDIES AT PERKINS

A liberal insight into the methods of developing the blind student was given to visitors at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind at Watertown yesterday, at its Washington's Birthday open-house program. Included in the demonstration were setting-up exercises of gymnasium classes, as well as tumbling and pyramid work by the boys. The girls performed hoop drills and marches and demonstrated their skill at tap dancing.

TEACHER BILL REJECTED

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 23 (*AP*)—The State House of Representatives yesterday killed a bill designed to bar married women from employment as school teachers in the state. Objection to the proposed legislation arose largely from rural communities where, it was said, it was found difficult to employ unmarried school teachers who were willing to remain in the rural communities.

UPTOWN Shop Windows
Back Bay Section of Boston

Uptown Apartments
CLEARWAY STREET, BOSTON
Now available, a limited number of thoroughly modern apartments, of from 2 to 5 rooms. Electric refrigerators.
OUR ORGANIZATION IS FULLY EQUIPPED TO RENDER DEPENDABLE SERVICE TO EVERY APARTMENT UNDER OUR MANAGEMENT
Attractive Apartments, Courteous Service
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY STREET, BOSTON KEN. 0482

W. L. Douglas SALE
Your choice from hundreds of pairs
MEN'S SHOES
$3.60 • $5.00
WOMEN'S SHOES
$2.85 • $3.85 • $4.85
ORIGINAL PRICE STAMPED ON SOLE OF EVERY SHOE
†156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
*635 Washington Street
†38 Hanover Street
†Open Evenings *Open Saturday Evenings

FLOWERS
For All Occasions at Wholesale Prices
FLOWER GROWERS OUTLET
138 MASS. AVE. CIRcle 7810
Special This Week—Roses 50c Dozen
All Colors

Cafe Minerva
at 216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine
Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 40c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 60c, 75c and $1.00
Music Every Evening
Visit our Cafeteria next door

GRACE HORNE'S
CERULEAN BLUE
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
BACK OF THE COPLEY-PLAZA
A STEP FROM COPLEY THEATRE
446 Stuart Street at Dartmouth

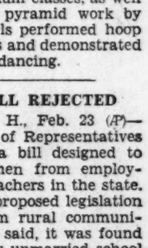
Dodge and Plymouth Sales and Service
CIRCLE GARAGE
Complete service on all makes of cars.
All Work Guaranteed
CIRCLE GARAGE
16 MINER STREET
Near Audubon and Beacon Sts. Phone Com. 2213

New Low Prices at
BRUNO'S
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves $3 and $5
formerly $6 and $10
Bobbed Hair Shampoo and Finger or Marcel Wave 75c. Long Hair $1.00.
Manicure 40c. All expert operators.
276 HUNTINGTON AVE. KEN. 9036

TO CONTINUE
To build my reputation of good workmanship I will clean and overhaul any watch for $3.50—one year guarantee.
EVERY REPAIR GUARANTEED
FERNANDES
JEWELER—WATCHMAKER
136A HUNTINGTON AVENUE

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
SPRAGUE-WARNER'S "RICHELIEU" FOOD PRODUCTS
CLAPP'S BABY FOOD
EXTRA FANCY CUT CORN AND ASPARAGUS IN JARS
And hundreds of other select things to eat at prices lower than you would expect to pay.
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE
WARWICK MARKET
Quality Meats—Vegetables—Groceries
35 EXETER STREET KEN. 6100

READ & WHITE
Dress Clothes Renting
New LOW Prices
111 Summer Street
93 Mass. Ave., BOSTON
Woolworth Bldg., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

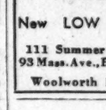


Symphony FLOWER SHOP
CABLES "SYMFLO"
240 Huntington Avenue Boston
Phone Kenmore 2076-77

Our Business Is
RADIO
A. W. MAYER CO.
147 Massachusetts Ave.
Ken. 2531 BOSTON

Cafe de Paris
Now in its new location, 165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
August
118 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
At Mass. Subway Entrance Ken. 6829



Optical Service!
When in need of optical work, examining of eyes, prescriptions for glasses, new glasses to be designed to fit the contour of your face, consult with
Dr. B. MILLROOD, Opt. D.
Optometrist and Eyesight Specialist for 20 years.
169 Mass. Avenue, Boston Kenmore 6763

Are Your Diamonds Secure?
Mountings examined without charge. Expert repairing on all kinds of jewelry.
Mail orders carefully filled.
CLIFTON B. LUND
308 Boylston St., Boston, over Lloyd's

When you patronize these uptown advertisers,
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

HUGE DEFICITS LAID TO BOGIES OF FINANCES

N. E. L. of Massachusetts Stresses Difference of Current and Capital Outlays

The failure to distinguish in public accounting between current and capital outlays results in the fictitious bogies of tremendous deficits in state and federal finance, according to Mr. Harvey S. Chase, statistician of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Economy League.

"The business man's fright and loss of confidence which takes place when deficits of $3,000,000,000 are talked of in federal finance is," Mr. Chase says, "unwarranted when analyzed intelligently."

Capital outlays, represented by public works, permanent appropriations and funding of debts, really represent, he asserted, obligations to be amortized over a long period, rather than demands to be met out of the current revenue of any one year. Illustrating by Massachusetts finances, he said if the capital outlay of $13,791,601 were deducted from the total 1932 expenditures there would remain a current surplus of $4,600,000 instead of the $11,000,000 deficit, which he calls a capital rather than a current deficit.

He said common sense and sound accounting practices demand the separate budgeting of capital and current outlays, especially during a time of recessions in business, when efforts to pay for all outlays out of each year's revenues, defeat recovery by absorbing profits in taxes. Now is the time to embark on long-time financing, he said, as private corporations do and provide for amortization over the life-time of the capital project, with prosperous times witnessing higher taxes and depressed times lower taxes.

Lower taxes also must result from various economies, Mr. Chase declared, and he submitted figures covering expenditures of Massachusetts municipalities from 1913 to 1930 that tell their own story.

While the towns populated by more than 5000 persons increased their inhabitants by 43.4 per cent, the cost of operating the towns rose 229.9 per cent—or in other words these towns kited their expenditures from $15,338,786 to $50,599,229, according to the league's recently compiled tabulations. The tax rate in these localities rose from $19.14 in 1913 to $30.68 in 1930.

In towns under 5000 in population the statistical survey shows a 5.4 per cent decrease in population but a 151.4 per cent rise in expenditures from 1913 to 1930. The average tax rate in this time rose $10.71. Of the individual cities studied by Mr. Chase the case of Everett is of interest with its 1.8 per cent increase in population over the 17-year period and 321.1 per cent boost in expenditures.

Each of the charts broke up the cost of maintenance and operation into its component parts and in each instance the outlays for schools lead the lists. The towns of more than 5000 increased their school expenditures from $3,763,065 in 1913 to $15,548,917 in 1930; those under 5000 increased these expenditures from $2,663,887 to $7,639,064 in the same period, and Everett jumped its education costs from $222,402 to $834,236 despite a falling off in its capital outlays.

The cities of Massachusetts with a rise in population of 27.2 per cent experienced an average rise in their tax rate of $11.72 from $19.49 in 1913 to $31.21 in 1930. Their total expenditures rose from $72,584,053 to $203,382,411 in that period. Education went from $14,961,129 to $52,365,504 a 250 per cent jump in costs, while the enrollment of pupils increased 34.5 per cent.

There follows a partial representation of the statistical work that the Massachusetts branch of the league is doing for the governmental units in the State, the State itself and the Federal Government. Capital outlays are budgeted apart, in accordance with the view of Mr. Chase that they belong to separate sections of the government's books.

How Massachusetts Municipalities Added to Burden of Taxpayers

	Expenditures 1913	Expenditures 1930	Incr'se	P. C. of Incr'se
Population	3,366,396	4,249,614	883,218	26.2
Maintenance and operation:				
Schools	$21,388,082	$75,553,486	$54,165,404	253.2
Protection of persons and property (police, fire, etc.)	13,325,650	36,934,216	23,608,566	177.2
Highways	9,979,463	23,728,487	13,749,024	137.7
Charities	4,204,498	21,903,852	17,699,354	421.0
Health and sanitation	6,487,963	18,669,674	12,181,711	187.8
Public service enterprises (water, etc.)	5,387,778	16,029,132	10,641,354	197.5
General government	4,486,357	11,179,755	6,693,398	149.2
Recreation	2,334,753	7,351,710	5,016,957	214.9
Pensions	.....	4,072,580	4,072,580	....
Library	1,446,119	4,057,089	2,610,970	180.6
Soldiers' benefits	1,214,418	2,398,765	1,184,347	97.5
Cemeteries	565,444	1,479,801	914,357	161.7
Miscellaneous	712,153	3,509,180	2,797,027	392.8
Total maintenance and operation	$71,532,678	$226,867,727	$155,335,049	217.2

	1913	1930	Increase	P. C. Gain
Total valuation	$4,245,703,425	$7,127,955,616	$2,882,252,191	67.9
Average tax rate	$17.25	$28.25	$11.00	63.8
Average number pupils	501,983	703,405	201,422	40.1

Machado Offers Economic Plan

(Continued from page 1)

its seriousness but emphatically declared that the nation was not on the verge of financial collapse. Through a crop diversification, he saw Cuba's opportunity to sustain itself while the sugar market was rightening and further, he said that no matter how low the price of sugar might go it would always represent millions of dollars in crops.

Diversification of Crops

Going more into details about other crop diversification, he told of how the Government had and was encouraging farmers to take on such lines as lima beans, potatoes, rice and numerous other commodities easily grown, and he pointed to the opportunities for supplying the American markets with fruits and vegetables weeks in advance of shipments from Florida.

All this, he believed, would occur and would serve to lessen the depression that must come with periodical sugar crises. Advised that the United States would be interested in what he proposed to do about the increasing anti-government propaganda that his opponents were spreading, he declared that "it was all so unfair."

"I have extended my hands a thousand times to the illegal opposition that has risen against the Government. I would do so a thousand times more because of my theories that nations must live and prosper according to the harmony among inhabitants.

"It is necessary that I maintain my Government with proper prestige. To our people—Latin Americans—the word prestige has a greater significance than among other races. Among us one lives or falls through it; nevertheless, I am ready to offer the opposition what it wants within my Government until the end of my term, provided the opposition abandons terroristic methods. I cannot be willing to deal with outlaws, with men who have rifles or bombs in their hands to impose ideas which are not accepted by the peoples of high civilization.

"If the illegal oppositionists would abandon their terroristic methods, if they will declare that they do not approve of murders of innocent people, I will work with them within the compliance of the duties of my office."

He went on to say that many times he had considered the formation of a national coalition cabinet, but that his good desires had been crushed by the unreasonableness of certain demands made upon him. However, during the two years remaining before his term of office expires he proposes to:

1. Harmonize all groups and cause the formation of two legal political parties.
2. Make certain that there shall be two candidates for the coming presidential election and that the candidates shall represent the expression of the opposing poles of public opinion.
3. Make the next election an honest one.
4. Turn over the government without undue burdens to the next President.
5. Maintain peace and independence while in office.

American Trade Policy

That all this could be accomplished the President was certain, although with a shrug of the shoulders he qualified the assertion by saying that much of it was up to the oppositionists. They must stop political intriguing. In response to the question whether or not he believed that the United States would offer Cuba a new trade treaty, he said he had no way of knowing. However, he believed that Cuba should receive more favorable terms.

In fact he hoped that the day would come when Cuban goods would enter American ports free, and American goods receive the same courtesy at Cuban ports. Under such arrangements, he showed that Cuba would be expected to ship at least 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually and with anything near a normal price would receive a fair profit on such exports.

A chance remark on the accessibility of the President's farm to Havana brought up the 750-mile highway controversy. This road, connecting Havana and Santiago, and costing around $100,000,000, has been the cause of long and bitter disputes in Cuba. The money borrowed for this enterprise is now one of the unwieldy debts that the Treasury has to struggle with. The President asserts that this central highway "has given great impetus to the plan for diversification of crops, helping to make the island less dependent on sugar and tobacco. The highway has lessened the cost of trucking goods from one point to another."

University Policy Explained

Figures were later produced to show that previously it had cost more to bring goods from Santiago to Havana than to send them from Havana to New York. Asked to give his side of the story concerning the closing of the University of Havana, an incident that has caused much comment in the United States, the President gave careful thought to his reply. Incidentally, the closing of this university has started what might be called the student movement in Cuba that appears headed for a wide change in governmental policies.

Whether it will mean a socialistic program, eventually, cannot be accurately foretold. Today its one object is to rid Cuba of the President. Naturally, the President knows this, yet his answer would indicate that he had no fear of what the students might attempt.

"Certain university students," he said, "were, some two years ago, punished by the professors for a breach of discipline. The punishment gave occasion for considerable agitation among the students. I called upon the faculty and requested that the men be pardoned. The faculty replied that to do so would ruin the discipline of the university. And it intimated that if my request was granted many professors would resign."

One day, President Machado continued, the students began destroying everything within the buildings and the Government sent police to preserve order. There was a clash and the professors advised the closing of the university. The President claims that he attempted to open it, and that at the beginning of the 1932 semester he ordered classes to be resumed. The professors took charge of the administration, appointed a rector, and voted to close again. It is shut down tight today with police on guard. The President hinted that he might ask Congress to grant authority for the establishment of free universities with monetary assistance from the Government.

The President asked if there were any further queries, and to the final one—Is business suffering because of the uncertainty as to when violence may begin again?—he reaffirmed what he had said on a previous occasion; namely, that there is less fear and less uncertainty in Cuba than in many parts of the world, for in Cuba there is faith in the forces of the Government and in the virtue of those who govern.

There was not a smile on the President's face as he said this. Did he believe it? Evidently he did, for as he turned away he added "tell the American people that the Government of Cuba would emulate the principles of the United States Constitution."

FOR SALE
"Gold Coast" Apartment
Great Bargain for Someone

Beautiful cooperative home overlooking lake, high up in one of the most exclusive buildings in the best part of Lake Shore Drive. Owner will sacrifice 60% of equity on this lovely 8-room apartment.

Building is 100% occupied. Low operating expense makes cost of living in this apartment, including interest on investment, less than on a much less desirable apartment. Terms can be arranged.

Address Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Chicago office, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, c/o Box H-2.

SMART LAMPS
Never cost so little as now in PAINE'S CLEARANCE

for example the two illustrated

Bridge with bronze finish base. Fine heavy construction. Swan arm. Was 16.50. While present stock lasts

$7.50
Shades $1.50 extra

Wrought iron Colonial bridge with brass font complete with choice of print shades, NOW

$2.25
With hobnail glass font, $2.65

Mail orders filled promptly or telephone Hancock 1500
All Shades 20% Off Now

PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington Street, BOSTON

When a TELEPHONE paid Compound Interest

CELIA Swanson (not her real name) did part-time work in a laundry. When there was work; the laundry called—not Celia, whose family had no telephone—but the people next door, who would tell her.

One day, something went wrong. The laundry telephoned, but Celia was not told. Whether the people forgot, or were busy with their own affairs, or just didn't bother, nobody knew. But Celia lost two weeks' work.

That decided her. She couldn't afford to lose any jobs.

She had a telephone put in, herself.

In a week, the laundry called. This time the summons came direct, and Celia went to work the next morning. The telephone was paying interest.

This job proved permanent. Moreover, within another week Celia got her sister a job, too.

The telephone had paid compound interest.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Kellogg's KAFFEE-HAG

Enjoyed by thousands... A delicious hot drink!

Yes, it is made from the coffee bean, but with 97% of the caffeine extracted.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (67) M2.23

M.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

A MUTUAL ORGANIZATION, FOUNDED IN 1845
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

88TH ANNUAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1932

To the Policy-holders and the Public:—

During the year 1932 the New York Life Insurance Company paid to its living policy-holders and to the beneficiaries of those who died, the sum of

$255,200,187.69

It met every obligation from its current cash income, made new investments during the year amounting to

$46,623,111.32

and closed the year with a larger amount of cash in bank than at any other year-end in its history.

The assets of the Company amount to

$1,974,076,041.43

The total liabilities of the Company amount to

$1,860,106,133.54

included in which are policy reserves calculated upon the most conservative basis used by Life Insurance companies; a provisional apportionment of **$52,059,288** for 1933 dividends to policy-holders, and a special reserve, not required by law, of **$36,630,709.74.**

Its unassigned funds (surplus) over all liabilities amount to

$113,969,907.89

New paid for insurance effected during 1932 amounts to over

$521,000,000

At the close of 1932 the Company had outstanding insurance in force of over

$7,300,000,000

The total income of the Company during the year was

$407,235,904.31

The following table shows the assets of the Company under various headings and the percentage of each to the total:

Description of Investment	Asset Value	Per Cent to Total Assets DEC. 31, 1932
Cash on Hand or in Bank	$27,697,604.76	1.40
United States Government Bonds	56,009,519.74	2.84
State, County and Municipal Bonds	129,486,343.11	6.56
Public Utility Bonds	147,550,734.61	7.47
Industrial Bonds	19,187,336.03	.97
Railroad Bonds	376,878,012.42	19.09
Canadian Bonds (Dominion, Province, City, etc.)	38,847,205.78	1.97
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland Bonds	4,987,377.90	.25
Other Foreign Bonds	2,359,029.10	.12
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	80,883,896.00	4.10
Real Estate Owned (Including Home Office)	48,146,598.73	2.44
First Mortgages on City Properties	529,478,296.81	26.82
First Mortgages on Farms	22,451,275.96	1.14
Policy Loans	419,798,911.98	21.27
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	36,168,670.83	1.83
Other Assets	34,145,227.67	1.73
Total	$1,974,076,041.43	100.00

(In this statement, bonds not subject to amortization and all Preferred and Guaranteed stocks are valued on basis prescribed by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners)

Thomas A. Buckner
President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
DECEMBER 31, 1932

JOHN E. ANDRUS
Manufacturer, Arlington Chemical Company

NATHANIEL F. AYER
Treasurer, Cabot Manufacturing Company (Textiles)

CORNELIUS N. BLISS
Chairman of the Board, Bliss, Fabyan & Company

HENRY BRUÈRE
President, Bowery Savings Bank

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER
Chairman of the Board, New York Trust Company

THOMAS A. BUCKNER
President

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
President, Columbia University

CHARLES A. CANNON
President, Cannon Mills Company

*CALVIN COOLIDGE
Former President of the United States
*Died January 5, 1933

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU
President, Consolidated Gas Company

WILLIAM H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board, Ralston-Purina Company

JAMES G. HARBORD
Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America

CHARLES D. HILLES
N. Y. State Manager, Employers' Liability Assurance Corp.

HALE HOLDEN
Chairman of the Board, Southern Pacific Company

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, Jr.
Hughes, Schurman & Dwight

ALBA B. JOHNSON
Retired

PERCY H. JOHNSTON
President, Chemical Bank & Trust Company

WILLARD V. KING
Retired

GERRISH H. MILLIKEN
Deering, Milliken & Company

FRANK PRESBREY
Chairman of the Board, Frank Presbrey Company

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS
Chairman of the Board, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company

J. BARSTOW SMULL
Vice-President, J. H. Winchester & Company

JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS
President, R. H. Macy & Company, Inc.

RIDLEY WATTS
Director, Chemical Bank & Trust Company

Elected January 11, 1933, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Darwin P. Kingsley:

ROBERT E. DOWLING
President, City Investing Co.

BRUINS RUN UP RECORD SCORE

Defeat Canadiens 10-0—N. Y. Rangers Tied—Maroons Beat Americans

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	12	88	74	45
Rangers	19	7	12	106	81	45
Boston	19	5	15	101	77	43
Chicago	14	10	14	67	73	38
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	19	5	12	86	79	43
Montreal	16	5	15	94	84	37
Americans	11	9	16	67	84	31
Canadiens	12	3	21	70	96	27
Ottawa	9	7	21	68	100	25

RESULTS FEB. 21

Boston 10, Canadiens 0.
Rangers 2, Chicago 2, overtime.
Montreal 5, Americans 1.

The Boston Bruins enjoyed a wild spree of scoring at the Boston Garden Tuesday evening to defeat Canadiens, 10 to 0, in their last regular National Hockey League scheduled game here this season. The Bruins tied the high-scoring shutout record for the National League. It was Thompson's ninth shutout of the season. Marty Barry scored two goals and three assists, while Captain Clapper followed with two goals and two assists. The winners scored one goal in the first period, two in the second and seven in the final. The summary:

BOSTON	CANADIENS
Beattie, Ripley, Galbraith, Heximer, lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux
Barry, Stewart, Chapman, Beattie, c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Harrington
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Hart
Smith, Owen, Galbraith, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Leduc, Bourgault
Shore, Owen, Galbraith, rd	ld, Carson, Starr
Thompson, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Boston 10, Canadiens 0. Goals—Barry 2, Clapper 2, Beattie, Smith, Owen, Lamb, Ripley, Oliver for Boston. Assists—Barry 3, Clapper 2, Shore 2, Smith, Beattie, Chapman for Boston. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 23 — Montreal Maroons drew two points closer to the pace-setting Toronto Maple Leafs by defeating the New York Americans, 5 to 1, Tuesday. The score is far from being a correct indication of the trend of play as the visitors were dangerous most of the way and outshot the Maroons in the last two periods and on the game.

MONTREAL	AMERICANS
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw	rw, Wasnie, Kuhn, Martin
Smith, Haynes, c	c, Himes, Jackson, Burke
Ward, Brydson, W. Kilrea, rw	lw, Sheppard, Starr, Klein
Conacher, Wilcox, ld	rd, Dutton, Dutkowski
Noble, Wentworth, rd	ld, Brydge, Ayres, Regan
Kerr, g	g, Worters

Score—Montreal 5, Americans 1. Goals—Smith 2, Trottier, Conacher, Haynes for Montreal; Brydge for Americans. Assists—Northcott 2, Haynes, Brydson, Duguid, Wentworth, Trottier for Montreal; Kuhn for Americans. Officials—G. J. Mallinson, and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—New York Rangers climbed back into a tie for the lead in the American section of the National Hockey League on Tuesday evening, when they played an overtime tie with the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 2, at Madison Square Garden. Tommy Cook, first line center for Chicago, accounted for both goals for his team, while the Cook brothers of the Rangers balanced the account, each scoring once, with Frank Boucher, center, getting the assist in each case. Art Coulter assisted Cook in the initial goal, while a combined attack by Coulter and Paul Thompson, a former Ranger, helped the Chicago center to his second.

NEW YORK RANGERS	CHICAGO
F. Cook, Murdoch, Siebert, Somers,	
Keeling, lw	rw, Couture, March, Jenkins
Boucher, Osmundson, Pettinger, Murdoch, Dillon, Somers, c	c, T. Cook, Romnes, Mackenzie
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, rw	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen
Johnson, Brennan, Seibert, Heller, ld	rd, Graham, Coulter
Seibert, Brennan, Heller, W. Cook, rd	ld, Abel, Graham
Aitkenhead, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Rangers 2, Chicago 2. Goals—F. Cook, W. Cook, for Rangers; T. Cook 2, for Chicago. Assists—Boucher 2 for Rangers; Coulter 2, Thompson, for Chicago. Officials—A. G. Smith, Boston, and Edwin French, N. Y. Time—Three 20m. periods, and 10m. overtime.

SMITH AND RUNYAN WIN

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—A 20-foot putt on the thirty-fifth green yesterday crowned two youngsters as the new international four-ball golf champions. Horton Smith, after hooking his tee shots all over the great open spaces during the last 18 holes of the 36-hole match, sank the putt and he and Paul Runyan took the title and $500 cash each. They won from two veterans, Tommy Armour and Olin A. Dutra. Smith and Runyan were 1 up at the end of the first 18 after racking up a best ball score of 36—32—68. They increased their advantage to 2 up by the time the battling teams finished the twenty-seventh. Then they halved holes until the gallery grew tense and Smith sent his 20-footer spinning toward the cup on the thirty-fifth. The ball dropped and the match ended. Armour and Dutra received $300 each as runner-up prizes.

SORENSEN WINS SKI TITLE

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 23 (AP)—Harald Sorensen of the Norsemen Ski Club of New York, yesterday won the class A title in the New England championship ski jumping events and set a record for the Brattleboro Hill leap. Sorensen soared 192 feet in his second leap, exceeding by one foot a new mark for the hill, set five minutes earlier by Strand Mikkelson of the Greenfield (Mass.) Outing Club. The record before yesterday was 190 feet, made several years ago by "Bing" Anderson of Berlin, N. H. Sorensen scored 223.45 points while Mikkelson with 218.3 points was runnerup. Bjarne Langsted of the New York club took class B honors with 191.6 points. Clement J. Curtis, Lebanon (N. H.) Outing Club was second with 185 points.

CONNOLLY DEFENDS TITLE

Gordon Connolly, Boston Swimming Association captain, successfully defended his New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union 100-yard freestyle swimming championship at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Wednesday night. Connolly's winning time was 55 3-5s. Clinton Osbourne, Bowdoin College freshman, retained his N. E. A. A. A. U. senior low-board diving title with 119.7 points. Mary Doherty of the B. S. A. captured the United States junior 50-yard freestyle championship in 30 2-5s.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	8	0	3	26	20	16
Kansas City	7	0	10	38	42	14
St. Louis	7	0	7	34	27	14
Wichita	4	0	6	24	33	8

RESULT FEB. 21

Wichita 3, Kansas City 2, overtime.

RESULT FEB. 22

St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2, overtime.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 4, Princeton 2.
Dartmouth 9, Middlebury 2.
M. I. T. 0, Williams 0.
Northeastern vs. Bowdoin, soft ice.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Columbia 28, Fordham 12.
Pennsylvania 37, C. C. N. Y. 9.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Princeton 16, Columbia 7.

Arrows Again Tie For First in Race

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	20	3	11	93	77	43
Philadelphia	18	7	9	99	89	43
Boston	14	6	13	90	81	34
New Haven	11	3	19	87	91	25
Quebec	10	3	21	74	104	23

RESULT FEB. 21

New Haven 4, Boston 2.

RESULTS FEB. 22

Boston 2, Quebec 2, overtime.
Philadelphia 6, New Haven 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23 — By scoring in each period, the Philadelphia Arrows easily defeated the New Haven Eagles in a Canadian-American League hockey match at the Arena last night, 6 to 1. The victory enabled Philadelphia to go into a first-place tie again with Providence. Using all three lines, Coach Herb Gardiner's Arrows got away to a 2-to-0 lead in the first period and then fairly bombarded the goal in the second.

Hudson led the Arrows' attack with two goals while Wilson, Pratt, Runge and Nichols each contributed one. The lone New Haven goal was made by Picketts on a solo dash midway in the last period. Picketts, King, Runge and Boyd drew major penalties in the last period.

PHILADELPHIA	NEW HAVEN
Hudson, Wilson, Runge, lw	rw, Keating, Picketts
Conn, Pratt, Anderson, c	c, Convey, King
Phillips, Collings, Boyd, rw	lw, Kinsella, Paddon
Desmarais, Nichols, ld	rd, Pringle, Jeremiah
McGoldrick, Peters, rd	ld, Speyer, Doran
Cude, g	g, Roberts

Score — Philadelphia 6, New Haven 1. Goals—Hudson 2, Wilson, Pratt, Runge, and Nichols for Philadelphia; Picketts for New Haven. Assists—Pratt, Collings, Anderson, Boyd, Phillips, Conn and Nichols for Philadelphia. Officials — W. J. Stewart, Boston, and Stevenson, Philadelphia. Time —Three 20m. periods.

Boston Cubs and Quebec Beavers played through 10 minutes of overtime to a 2-all tie in their Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden last night before some 5000 spectators. The game was rough with three major penalties. The locals came from behind twice, Quebec taking the lead on McIntyre's goal in the first period and on McCabe's goal in the second. Buckles scored Boston's first goal in the opening session and Filmore tied the score again in the second session. Goalie Lamontagne featured for Quebec. The summary:

BOSTON	QUEBEC
Burmister, Weir, Benson, lw	rw, Toupin, McIntyre
Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa, c	c, Ward, Lowrey, Giroux
Saunders, Filmore, Buckles, Davie, rw	lw, Dube, McCabe, McCartney
J. Jerwa, Warshawski, id	rd, Molyneaux, Arnott
Lane, Warshawski, rd	ld, Frew, Callighen
Jackson, g	g, Lamontagne

Score—Boston 2, Quebec 2. Goals—Buckles, Filmore for Boston; McIntyre, McCabe for Quebec. Assists—Lane 2, J. Jerwa, F. Jerwa for Boston; McCabe, Lowrey for Quebec. Officials—A. G. Smith and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 — Unable to stem a furious first period attack, the Boston Cubs found themselves behind 3 to 0 and were unable to make up the deficit in the remaining two periods, losing their Canadian-American Hockey League encounter here Tuesday night, 4 to 2. The affair was rough and rugged with the Eagles showing too much power. Although they failed to score, Captain Speyer and Connie King led the home attack with two assists each. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	BOSTON
Kinsella, Paddon, lw	rw, Buckles, Davie, Filmore
Keating, King, c	c, Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa
Convey, Picketts, rw	lw, Burmister, Weir, Benson
Speyer, Jeremiah, id	rd, Lane, Warshawski
Radley, Doran, rd	ld, J. Jerwa, Warshawski
Roberts, g	g, Jackson

Score—New Haven 4, Boston 2. Goals—Keating, Picketts, Paddon, Kinsella for New Haven; Buckles, F. Jerwa for Boston. Assists—Speyer 2, King 2 for New Haven; Cook for Boston. Officials—F. A. Synnott and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Amherst 40, Mass. State 17.
Brooklyn College 41, Cathedral 18.
Dartmouth 43, Army 30.
Harvard J. V. 22, Northeastern J. V. 17.
Manhattan 38, Villanova 32.
Maryland 31, Johns Hopkins 31.
Middlebury 33, Norwich 28.
Northeastern 29, Harvard 28.
N. Y. U. 35, Carnegie Tech 31.
Ohio University 31, Cincinnati 19.
Pennsylvania 28, Cornell 24.
Princeton 46, Yale 26.
Providence 43, Springfield 29.
Purdue 42, Northwestern 40.
Southern High 14, Mt. St. Joseph's 8.
St. Francis 19, Long Island University 10.
St. John's 35, Fordham 20.
Union 34, Vermont 33.
Upsala 35, Worcester Tech. 32.
Washington 36, Idaho 35.
Williams 21, Columbia 15.
Yale J. V. 41, Univ. Sch. (B'port) 20.

HOLSTROM WINS AT LAKE PLACID

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Carl Holstrom Jr. shot down the ski hill at intervals yesterday for two winning leaps of 55 and 60 meters (180 and 197 feet) in the Lake Placid Club's annual tourney. Holstrom, a member of the 1932 United States Olympic ski team and a member of the Bear Mountain Sports Association, made the most of lightning-fast hill conditions, taking first place in the competition for the Dunn Trophy. He competed in a field of 38 jumpers and was given a point rating of 217.6. Ottar Satre of the Salisbury (Conn.) Outing Club, defending champion, placed third in class A with a point rating of 211.6 and jumps of 49.5 and 51.5 meters (162 and 169 feet).

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	21	6	9	102	61	48
Syracuse	21	5	10	110	85	47
London	20	7	8	76	51	47
Windsor	13	6	18	72	95	32
Detroit	10	3	23	60	85	23
Cleveland	7	5	24	78	121	19

RESULT FEB. 21

London 4, Windsor 0.

RESULT FEB. 22

Syracuse 3, Windsor 2, overtime.

KINSELLA BEATS HINCHLIFF

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—Walter Kinsella, former world's champion, defeated William E. Hinchliff, Yale tennis and squash racquets coach, in an exhibition squash racquets match played as part of the athletic program arranged for the twentieth annual alumni day. The score was 18—17, 13—15, 16—14, 17—18, 15—12. More than 3000 returning alumni visited the new Payne Whitney Gymnasium during the day to inspect its facilities and witness the various contests.

RED SOX GET PITCHER

Secretary "Hi" Mason of the Boston Red Sox has announced a trade with the Montreal club of the International League, which brings Walter Brown, a right-handed pitcher, to Fenway Park in exchange for Johnny "Letty" Michaels, pitcher, Benny Tate, catcher and Urban Pickering, infielder. Brown is rated highly in the International League, his record for 1932 being 13 victories against 11 defeats. He was formerly property of the New York Yankees.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Columbia 45, Fordham 28.
Pennsylvania 47, C. C. N. Y. 24.
Princeton 43, Rutgers 28.
Yale 49, Boys Club (N. Y.) 32.
Dartmouth 53, M. I. T. 18.
Worcester Tech 41, Boston University 36.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS

Princeton 6, Pennsylvania 0.
Yale 7, Yale Club of New York 3.

ENGLISH TEAM 4-TO-1 WINNER

Defeats United States in Women's Squash Racquets Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 23—The invading team of women squash racquets players from England won an international victory here yesterday on the courts of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club when it defeated a team representing the United States, 4 to 1. The team play interrupted for a day the women's New York state championship.

The only winner for the United States in the team match was Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, N. Y. Mrs. Green won a hard-fought four-game match from Mrs. V. S. Daniell, 15—11, 18—16, 11—15, 15—6.

Susan Noel, champion of England and the United States, led the English team to an easy victory, defeating Ruth Hall of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., 15—11, 13—15, 15—12, 18—14. Anne Page of Merion bowed to Nancy Cave in a long match which went the full distance. The Englishwoman won at 15—12, 15—16, 6—15, 15—7, 15—11.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke won in three straight games over Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Merion, 18—14, 18—17, 15—9.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., former United States champion, lost her match to Cicely Fenwick of England, 15—14, 15—8, 15—4.

At the end of play Tuesday in the New York state championship, four English stars, three players from the Philadelphia district and one New Yorker remained in the competition.

Play started on Tuesday in the United States doubles championship with two teams advancing.

The summary of Tuesday's play:

NEW YORK STATE WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Third Round

Susan Noel, England, defeated Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, 15—2, 15—8, 15—10.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, defeated Betty Woolsey, New Haven, 13—16, 15—7, 15—12, 15—9.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. John Bierwirth, Rockaway Hunt, 12—15, 15—8, 15—8, 16—13.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, defeated Margerie Bostwick, Bronxville, 15—4, 15—4, 15—8.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. V. S. Daniell, England, 12—15, 15—8, 15—12, 7—15, 15—12.

Nancy Cave, England, defeated Mrs. George Dickenson, Sleepy Hollow, 15—8, 15—8, 15—3.

Cecilia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Gwendda DuBoulay, England, 17—15, 5—15, 15—10, 11—15, 15—11.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS DOUBLES
First Round

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme and Mrs. H. Stuart Green defeated Mrs. Arthur V. Lewis and Mrs. Ellsworth Hill, 15—9, 15—5, 15—4.

Mrs. T. E. Francis and Mrs. E. Trevor Hill defeated Marguerite and Ruth Anderson, 8—15, 17—16, 17—16, 17—14.

Class C Squash In Quarterfinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—The eight selected players will fight out the quarterfinal round in the United States Class C squash tennis championship at the City Athletic Club, all having come through to the point where they encounter each other over the holiday. S. R. Shepherd, the Squash Club player, who did much to strengthen that team in both Class B and Class C since he transferred from Block Hall Club at the beginning of this season, was the outstanding performer, galloping through two rounds on successive days. He eliminated M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, 14—18, 15—10, 15—5, on Tuesday, then put out one of the leading hopes of the home club yesterday, David B. Fluegelman, 15—7, 15—8.

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP
Third Round

S. R. Shepherd, Squash Club, defeated M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, 14—18, 15—10, 15—5.

W. T. Hanley, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated D. T. Bulkley, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—8.

W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, defeated Milton Cohn, City A. C., 15—11, 15—7.

Bernard M. Shanley, Essex Club, defeated Ralph A. Sleicher, Montclair A. C., 15—11, 15—13.

Carlos Lazo, Squash Club, defeated O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, 18—15, 15—13.

Fourth Round

Julian M. Cowen, City A. C., defeated D. H. Finck, City A. C., 15—2, 15—13.

W. A. Forrester, Squash Club, defeated M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—3.

Malcolm D. Grant, New York A. C., defeated F. B. Lawrence, Essex Club, 15—7, 15—10.

Frank L. Giusti, Bayside T. C., defeated J. H. Ardrey Jr., Yale Club, 15—10, 15—12.

Edward L. Kemble, Bayside T. C., defeated G. T. Baxter, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—6, 18—14.

Shepherd defeated David B. Fluegelman, City A. C., 15—7, 15—8.

Hanley defeated Cunningham, 17—14, 15—5.

Shanley defeated Lazo, 12—15, 15—8, 15—6.

EVANS WINS CHESS HONORS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23 (AP)—A Connecticut man was adjudged king of the western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley chess players here early this morning after a long night of play. William Evans of Ansonia, Conn., is the first out-of-state man to win the title in the 13 years of competition. More than 200 contestants were entered in the chess and checker meets. The city chess and checker contests were finally postponed because of deadlocks and no champion was named for checkers for a similar reason. Play will be resumed Saturday.

N. Y. P. GIVEN CLASS A RATING

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 23 (AP)—Judge W. G. Bramham, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, said yesterday the New York-Pennsylvania League has been granted a class "A" rating. The favorable vote of the Pacific Coast League made action of the leagues comprising the association's membership unanimous, Gramham said. The New York-Pennsylvania circuit had applied for the new rating in order to get a higher salary limit than the $3000 per month fixes for class "B" leagues.

SOUTH AFRICA MAY SEND TEAM

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af., Feb. 23 (AP)—The South African Football Association is considering an invitation to send a soccer team to the Chicago World's Fair to compete in an international tourney. The secretary has compiled a memorandum favoring acceptance for presentation to the association and which will be forwarded to divisional associations for action.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS McKERNAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 23—John R. McKernan '36 of Barre, Vt., was elected captain of the Dartmouth freshman basketball team yesterday. McKernan, an all-Vermont State center last year, has been outstanding at that position on the freshman team to date.

INDOOR POLO RESULTS

West Point J. V. 16, Norwich 5.
Princeton 18, Penn M. C. 12.

Strong Princeton Five Defeats Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23—The fast Princeton varsity basketball quintet got back into the running for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship here yesterday by scoring a brilliant victory over Yale varsity, 46 to 26. It was Yale's second defeat of the season and ended a winning streak that had reached seven games. The Tigers have four triumphs in six starts.

The game, played before a capacity Alumni Day crowd in the Tigers' gymnasium, was fast and rugged from the opening whistle. The Tigers piled up a 10-to-0 lead before the Eli could find the basket and at half time led by 23 to 13. K. H. Larsen '34 for Princeton and R. D. O'Connell '33 of Yale were the leading scorers of the encounter, each accounting for 15 points. J. E. Seibert '34 added 12 points to Princeton's total. Both teams sent in reserves in the closing minutes of the game. The summary:

PRINCETON	YALE
Fairman, Samuels, lf	rg, Reese, Kennedy, Watson
Seibert, Helm, rf	lg, Miles, Kellogg
Larsen, Seibert, c	c, O'Connell
Fortune, Veppi, lg	rf, Saner, De Angelis
Grebauskas, Halton, rg	lf, Nikkel, Elliott, Dickson

Score—Princeton 46, Yale 26. Goals from floor—Larsen 7, Grebauskas 3, Seibert 3, Fairman 3, Fortune for Princeton; O'Connell 5, Nikkel 2, De Angelis, Reese for Yale. Goals from foul—Seibert 6, Grebauskas 3, Fairman 2, Larsen for Princeton; O'Connell 5, Nikkel 2, Reese for Yale. Referee—Walsh. Umpires—Murray and Carroll.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23 — The University of Pennsylvania basketball team handed Cornell another defeat in the Eastern Intercollegiate League here yesterday by the score of 28 to 24. Close checking prevailed throughout, with Penn having a slight edge. J. J. Ferraro '34, Cornell left forward, was high scorer with four floor goals and three from the foul line. R. L. Freeman '35 scored seven points for Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA	CORNELL
Kozloff, Klemper, lf	rg, Houck, Hatkoff
O'Donnell, Kozloff, rf	lg, Wilson
Freeman, c	c, Voelker
Hashagen, Kellett, lg	rf, Hatkoff, Reed
Walters, rg	lf, Ferraro

Score — Pennsylvania 28, Cornell, 24. Goals from floor—Freeman 3, O'Donnell 3, Kozloff 2, Walters 2, Kellett for Pennsylvania; Ferraro 4, Wilson 2, Hatkoff, Reed, Houck for Cornell. Goals from foul—Klemper 3, Kozloff, Freeman, Kellett for Pennsylvania; Ferraro 3, Wilson 2, Voelker for Cornell. Perefee—Tobey. Umpires—Kennedy and Kinney.

British Quartet Advance in Golf

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23, (AP)—Favorites—domestic and foreign—came through their first-round matches yesterday in the south Atlantic women's golf tournament.

Frances Williams, defending champion and medalist, defeated Mrs. H. C. Kersten of Richmond, Va., 2 and 1. Miss Williams's long game was excellent but her putting was unsteady.

Diana Fishwick, British star, swept through her match to a 6-and-5 victory, with her long irons working beautifully. She defeated Mrs. Marion Hockheimer of New York. Miss Fishwick was 7 up at the turn with a 41.

Kathleen Garnham, also of England, defeated Mrs. L. G. Riley of Pittsburgh, 5 and 4. The Englishwoman's game was erratic on the outgoing nine but coming home she shot a par breaking 36—the best golf of the day.

Mrs. Estelle Drennan of Tulsa won from Mrs. Bee Brindle of England, 4 and 3, and Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Detroit conquered Mrs. A. A. Garthwaite of St. Davids, Penna., 2 and 1.

Mrs. E. S. Kelley of Cambridge, Mass., lost to Barbara Pyman of Wales, 2 up.

Mrs. F. C. Mazet of Long Island won a close match from Mrs. C. G. Smith of Orlando, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Gwen Hartropp, another of the overseas contingent, won handily from Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh of Cleveland, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Hartropp is one of five British women who entered the first flight. Of that group Mrs. Brindle is the only one eliminated yesterday.

PENNOCK SIGNS CONTRACT

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Herbert J. Pennock, regarded by many students of the baseball pitching arts as the most accomplished left-hander of all time, has signed with the New York Yankees for his twenty-first major league season. Pennock came to terms after a mild argument over salary with E. G. Barrow, secretary of the Yankees.

HARTFORD

Steiger's
HARTFORD, CONN.

Men's-Wear Suiting
$16.75

The newest version of the Tailored Suit. In navy or steel gray. (Two-piece)

FOURTH FLOOR

NEW HAVEN

The New Haven Savings Bank

Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors.

There Being No Stockholders

Interest Paid Quarterly on Deposits $1.00 Will Start an Account

170 ORANGE STREET AT COURT
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

MAGNUS SATRE WINS SKI-RUNNING TITLE

SALISBURY, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—Finding favorable conditions after waiting 10 days, Magnus Satre, former 15-kilometer ski running champion, yesterday won the 30-kilometer United States championship from a field of six over the difficult Mt. Barrack Matiff course.

Satre led all the way in the first national championship ever staged at this distance, covering the approximate 18 miles of mountain running in 1h. 30m. 22s., extremely fast time.

CITY COLLEGE TANK TEAM BOWS TO PENN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23—Winning all events with the exception of the relay, University of Pennsylvania won an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet from College of the City of New York here yesterday, 47 to 24. Penn also won the water polo game, 27 to 9.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. N. Groff '35, Penn; M. F. Smith '35, Penn, second; Jesse Ratner '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—25 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. F. Groff '35, Penn; M. F. Smith '35, Penn, second; George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—57s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn; George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y., second; V. P. Satinsky '34, Penn, third. Time—2m. 27 1-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '34, Penn; Eli Crystal '36, C. C. N. Y., second; V. P. Satinsky '34, Penn, third. Time—5m. 45 1-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. A. Hanff Jr. '34, Penn; Eli Crystal '36, C. C. N. Y., second; James Keating '36, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 53 3-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Penn; E. D. Weeks '34, Penn, second; Henry Kaplan '34, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 37 2-5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by B. E. Eynon '34, Penn; Julius Meltzer '34, C. C. N. Y., second; G. B. Brice '34, Penn, third. Winner's points—73.6.

400-Yard Relay—Won by C. C. N. Y. (Jesse Ratner '33, Martin Rubin '34, Henry Kaplan '34, George Sheinberg '36); Penn, second. Time—3m. 56 2-5s.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Tuesday and Wednesday were the following:

John Campanella, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
William Ledwak.
Leo Salisbury, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mrs. Elnora Denise, Freehold, N. J.
Mrs. Elsie Wheat Miller, Evansville, Ind.
Mrs. Helen Westwood Paulus, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Fanny Y. Burbank, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Ralph H. McCahan, Cleveland, Ohio.
Richard K. Bullock, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Myra Lord Twiss, Calais, Maine.
Frances M. Hammitt, Palos Park, Ill.
Mrs. Flora F. Hammitt, Hinsdale, Ill.
Mrs. Neta B. Krebs, Eagleville, Penna.
Mrs. E. Marguerite, Norristown, Penna.
Mrs. Mae Sands Sprye, Norristown, Penna.
Catharine L. Sands, Norristown, Penna.
Lois V. Chase, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Wilda Weatherby, Brookline, Mass.
Brice Weatherby, Brookline, Mass.
Blair Wortman, Boston, Mass.
Marian Wallace, Morgantown, W. Va.
Thomas W. Cordry, Hayward, Calif.
Robert V. Fitch, Ravenswood, Ind.
Mrs. Helen S. Staunton, Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Ethelwyn W. Parmelee, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. James A. Pennypacker, Cranford, N. J.

WEDNESDAY

Arthur L. Widner Jr., Quincy, Mass.
Curtis L. Higgins, Quincy, Mass.
William R. Pratt, Quincy, Mass.
Robert Nordin, Quincy, Mass.
Fannie M. Cessna, Arlington, Mass.
George G. Farley, Albion, Mich.
Elizabeth Hoffses, Dedham, Mass.
Mrs. Herman Woods, Peterboro, N. H.
Herman Woods, Peterboro, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick W. Foster, Taunton, Mass.
Frederick W. Foster, Taunton, Mass.
Mrs. Lorette Both, Carmel, N. Y.
John Both, Carmel, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Jones, Ipswich, Mass.
Miss Emeline F. Roberts, Vinal Haven, Maine.
Miss Elizabeth M. Wiederhold, Vinal Haven, Maine.
Miss Jeanette H. Nathan, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Grace M. Blythe, Boston, Mass.
Irene G. Gerry, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
William L. Gerry, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Worcester Tech 49, Mass. State 23.

AMATEUR HOCKEY RESULT

Baltimore Orioles 5, Boston H. C. 4.

HARTFORD

Have You Tried RE-NU ? Process

Brushing, Sponging and Pressing of Suits and Overcoats 50c
(Dry cleaned $1.25)
TELEPHONE 2-3113

New Method Laundry
51-99 Albany Ave. Hartford

G. FOX & COMPANY

Celebrating the Opening of the New

SIXTH FLOOR
The Children's Floor

With Scores of Values

HARTFORD, CONN.

"IT'S THE DOBBS"
NEW FELT HATS for MEN
by DOBBS

ARE FINER IN TEXTURE
LIGHTER IN COLOR
AND WIDER IN BRIM
and priced at
$5.00

Stackpole Moore Tryon
IMPORTERS
Paris HARTFORD London

Hubert Stevens Wins Bob Title

By the Associated Press

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23—Saving the greatest speed and danger for the last, the drivers of the treacherous Mt. Von Hoevenberg Olympic bobsleigh run closed their racing season yesterday, crowning J. Hubert Stevens, North American champion of the four-man crews and greatest of the season's pilots.

Stevens, one of the four bobsleighing brothers, not only drove to his fourth major title, but later set an astounding record of 1m. 44.57s. for the one and one-half-mile run down a course that was the fastest and most dangerous these drivers had ever seen.

Completing the last two heats of the championship that started on Feb. 19, Stevens rocketed his sleigh down the twisting chute first in 1m. 46.16s., a record, and then in 1m. 50.56s., easing up on the last run, since there was no chance of his total of 7m. 12.51s., a record for the four heats, being beaten.

Second and third places went to his brothers, Curtis and Raymond. Curtis completed the four heats in 7m. 16.50s. and Raymond in 7m. 19.47s.

RECORDS EQUALED IN 'TUNE-UP' MEET

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—World record equaling feats by Emmett Toppino and Ed Siegel in the sprint series and flashing 800-meter victory by Glenn Cunningham Tuesday night featured the Curb Exchange A. A. indoor track and field games, final tuneup event for the national championships Saturday.

Toppino, the New Orleans flier who had been undefeated indoors up until last Saturday when he was forced out by Siegel, first tied the world record of 5.2s. in the qualifying 50-yard dash, and then won the 70-yard final from Siegel in 7s., again equaling the world mark for the distance. Siegel won his 60-yard qualifying sprint in 6.2s. to put up the third record, equaling sprint of the night.

HARVARD DEFEATS TIGERS IN FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23—Harvard won honors on the hockey series with Princeton by winning the third and deciding game here last night, 4 to 2, before 2500 spectators in the Hobey Baker Memorial Rink. Princeton won the first game of the series here, 6 to 2, and the Crimson won the second in Boston, 5 to 4, in overtime.

Taking advantage of penalties against Princeton, the Crimson scored two goals within eight minutes of the second session. Princeton got one back at 10 minutes, but the visitors scored two more in the third period before the Tigers made their second goal. The summary:

HARVARD	PRINCETON
Baldwin, lw	rw, Whitman
Putnam, c	c, Glazebrook
Saltonstall, rw	lw, Tiers
Watts, ld	rd, Gardner
Martin, rd	ld, Boice
deGive, g	g, Thouron

Alternates—Pruyn, Beals, Wolcott, Pell, Hasler for Harvard; Kammer, Poole, Lane, Chapman for Princeton.

Score—Harvard 4, Princeton 2. Goals—Putnam, Baldwin, Pruyn, Pell for Harvard; Whitman 2 for Princeton. Assists—Putnam, Hassler for Harvard; Lane for Princeton. Officials—Foster and MacDonnell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BALTIMORE

The Store of Satisfaction

BANKER FAVORS FOREIGN TRADE TO 'ISOLATION'

(Continued from Page 1)

transferred to the National City Company, security affiliate of the bank.

Loans Unsecured

The loans, part of which were unsecured, were suggested in the belief that it was essential to the welfare of the organization that its officers be protected in the market collapse, Mr. Rentschler told the committee.

Other operations of the National City Bank brought to light by the committee yesterday included:

A three-year sales campaign ending in 1930, in which 1,950,000 shares of the bank's stock were sold to the public for $650,000,000. While some of this stock sold for $580 a share its book value was between $60 and $70, and the dividend was $4.

An arrangement under which employees of the bank are paying through reductions in salaries for stock of the company bought in 1929 at $200 and $300 a share. It was pointed out by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee investigator, that these employees after paying out of their salaries for it since 1929 still owe more than they could buy it for on the open market at the present time.

About 100 officers of the National City Bank were protected by the $2,400,000 loan fund, established on Nov. 13, 1929, immediately following the stock market crash. Many of these men were at the same time, sharing in the "management fund" from which it was revealed earlier in the week, Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the bank board, received $3,500,000 in three years. No such loans were made to the employees to "sustain their morale," Mr. Rentschler admitted to the committee investigator.

EASTHAMPTON OPENS RELIEF FOOD CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 23—A town commissary is being opened by the welfare department for the purpose of assuring better quality of foods distributed to those on the welfare list which comprises about 300 families, and also effecting a saving in costs. A vacant store central to the welfare aid district has been rented.

Assorted lots of food sufficient to meet the needs of families up to seven members are put up in gunny sacks to be carried home by some member or delivered by the department if necessary. Included in the supplies will be a quart of milk a day for every child of 12 years and under.

Pointer Wins Prize For Best in Show

Unflagging efforts of 20 years culminated in success last night in Boston when Mr. McClure Halley carried a pointer, Ch. Benson of Cromby, to best dog in the show out of 1100 contestants. Mr. Halley, a famous show dog handler, had won best in show awards in every other important exhibition in the country, but the Eastern Dog Club award always eluded him until last night.

Benson's victory marks the first such success of a member of the pointer breed in Boston and only the second time that any breed other than terrier took this honor. Mr. S. S. Van Dyne's Scotty, Ch. Heather Reveller, took the top in the terrier class. The greatest interest held around judging in the afternoon in the variety group award for non-sporting dogs. The first prize went to Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt's Blaknee Roulette, a French poodle.

The big and the little of it were tagged on the record in the shape of high prize for Pomeranians, Ch. Prince of Pomona, the best toy, and Ch. Sea Farer, a magnificent black Newfoundland, owned by Miss Elizabeth B. Loring of Ashland. Perhaps the heartiest applause of the afternoon's judging came when Mr. George S. West of Chestnut Hill took his champion Duke of Wales, a greyhound, into the ring.

CINCINNATI HOLD MEETING

The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, formed in 1783 by the officers of the Continental Army at the close of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting and dinner yesterday at the Algonquin Club. The organization is made up of societies in each of the 13 original states. George Washington was the first president-general. Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner and Rear Admiral Louis N. Nulton were honored guests and speakers.

Governments in the Americas Are Traditionally in Business

Industrial Participation There Is Based on a Historic Tendency of the People to Look to Rulers for Commercial Guidance

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the fifteenth.*

South America, Mexico and Central America

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—It is taken more or less as a matter of fact in Latin America that government should take part in business.

Government participation in business in the southern continent of the American hemisphere is based on a different foundation than in other sections of the world where an increase in representative government has led to increasing socialization of industry. In Latin America it is based rather on a historic tendency to expect the government to do everything.

Moreover, the Latin Americans have not learned to join together for corporate private enterprise, such as has spread so rapidly in the United States and Europe. They are individualists at heart and rather suspicious of any group which forms to work "for the good of all." The largest corporations doing business in Latin America are firms which have migrated from the United States and Europe.

The forms of government in Latin America have been conducive to frequent entrance of business into government. In some instances the rulers, although representing the few rather than the many, have had a deep-seated desire to improve conditions of the people. At other times the positions of the ruling officials have been so precarious that they have had to prove themselves benevolent by making social improvements such as building railroads and docks, even though they exploited the people to do it.

Nearly All Own Railroads

In practically all of the Latin-American nations, except Venezuela, the government owns or operates at least a section of the railroads. The banks established by some of the governments carry on business that is taken care of by private institutions in the United States. Some governments own mines, telegraph and telephones, docks and steamship lines.

In still others, the hovering hand of government reaches down to keep a firm grasp on the distribution of outstanding natural resources, such as coffee in Brazil, petroleum in Argentina, guano in Peru and nitrate in Chile.

Municipal electric power plants and street railway lines are not unusual. Markets and slaughter houses are also owned by some cities. Examples of the way government has entered business in Latin America include the following:

In Argentina the greater part of the petroleum is handled through the petroleum department of the National Government. Of the 25,558 miles of railroad in the country, 5412 are owned and operated by the National Government and 526 miles by the Province of Buenos Aires.

The Banco Hipotecario Nacional, established by the Government in 1686 to make loans on real property, has a board named by the President of the Republic. The port of Buenos Aires, chief harbor of the country, is owned by the Federal Government. In Santa Fe, the electric light and power company is municipally owned.

Bolivia Owns Matches

Of the 1399 miles of railroad in Bolivia, 510 are owned by the Government. Another way in which it has interrupted the free flow of private enterprise is seen in the issue of a 20-year monopoly to the Belgian subsidiary of the Swedish match company which pays 750,000 bolivianos annually for this privilege.

The Banco de Brasil, official bank of Brazil, is operated as a private undertaking but the Government also owns the entire capital stock of the Lloyd Brasileiro Steamship Company and an extensive system of railroads.

To develop and regulate the coffee industry, the Sao Paulo Coffee Institute was established as a legal entity of the Government of the State of Sao Paulo in Brazil, with the State Secretary of Finance as chairman of the board.

In Colombia an agricultural bank, in which all the capital is government-owned, makes loans on first mortgages up to 50 per cent of the appraised value. The bank is allowed to employ a limited amount for the construction of workmen's dwellings. In Barranquilla, the city government owns the market, water works, slaughterhouse and tramway.

In Costa Rica, the Government has been authorized to operate a monopoly for the importation and sale of gasoline and negotiations are reported to have been started for the sale of a match monopoly. The Costa Rican Government owns 83 miles of railroads and maintains an alcohol and liquor supply monopoly.

The chief railroad in Ecuador was sold to the Government in 1925. In addition, it runs the Banco Central, mines, telegraph and telephones and operates a salt monopoly. Railroads in Guatemala are government-owned.

Chile, Strong in Business

The Chilean Government has a part in regulating the output of nitrate through the Cosach to which it delivered the nitrate fields in 1930. The directorate of the Cosach is composed of 12, of which four are appointed by the President of Chile. Government control of the Cosach has recently been greatly strengthened. The Chilean Government owns 3714 miles of railroad while the government-owned mortgage bank of the republic makes loans to landowners. The Federal Government has taken over control of the Valparaiso water supply, formerly held by the municipality, and has extended many other publicly owned enterprises.

Three-quarters of the railroads in Colombia are owned by the national or departmental government but they have been operated since 1931 by a non-political council. Nicaragua has assumed full management of the only railroad of importance in the country, and a monopoly for petroleum products has been proposed.

The Government in Panama operates 32 of the 295 miles of railroad and owns the national bank which has the right to invest funds in mortgages on real estate.

The Peruvian Government owns 642 of the 2810 miles of railroad there. The Government sells guano to agriculturists of Peru through the Compania Administradora del Guano, whose permanent director is named by the Government.

The electric supply of light, power and traction is a government monopoly in Uruguay. Banks, harbors, railways, telegraph and telephone are state-owned.

Venezuela is the only Latin-American country which has no state-owned railroads. In 1928, the Venezuelan Government established the Banco Agricola y Pecuario at Maracay to lend to agriculture and cattle raising industries and the Banco Obrero to finance the purchase of homes by workers.

Mexico, Once Pioneer In Business, Has Been Static for 20 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23—While a pioneer in government ownership of public utilities, Mexico, since it acquired control of three-quarters of the railroad mileage in the country and the entire interior telegraph system, has rested on its laurels and made no overt move in the last 20 years to own other commercial activities.

During the latter part of the last century and the first part of the twentieth, the Federal Government consolidated a number of privately owned railroad lines into what now constitutes the Mexican National Railways. The Government owns 51 per cent of the common stock and the rest is controlled by bondholders who are for the most part foreigners.

Latest available figures show that the government-owned railroad has 8372 miles of line of the country's total 12,984 miles and represents an investment of 919,725,279 pesos, or, roughly, $300,000,000.

The National Telegraph system, which is now merged with the Post Office Department under the Secretary of Communications, came into the Government's hands during the same time as the railroads and has been considerably enlarged since, as it now has 37,675 miles of line. However, the amount invested in this enterprise has never been made public.

The acquisition of these two activities came about during the long administration of the Dictator-President, Porfirio Diaz and more directly, under the supervision of Mexico's leading governmental financier Señor José Ives Limantour. In doing so, Diaz asserted that it was done with the object of logically developing the railroad and telegraph systems for national interests rather than allow them to be exploited and controlled by foreign capitalists.

The so-called "revolutionary" period following the Diaz régime gave rise to speculations that the Government intended to assume ownership of other industries, but there have been no moves to warrant this assumption. Contemporary political leaders, while strong advocates of protecting and fostering national resources and industries are prone to let industries remain in private hands as long as the development is in the country's interests.

However, during the past year there has been a tendency on the part of the Government indirectly to enter banking activities by subscribing to the capital stock of newly formed agricultural and finance banks. This participation was provided for in the banking and monetary reform laws drawn up by the Secretary of Treasury, Señor Alberto J. Pani.

This move was an indirect result of the world-wide depression but more directly due to a restringent credit situation brought about by a lack of actual money in circulation within the country. So far, it is estimated, that the Government has subscribed to new banks' shares to the extent of about $15,000,000.

Owns New Mortgage Bank

Aside from the Bank of Mexico which conducts its operations somewhat along the lines of the Bank of England, the outstanding example of government participating in banking is the newly formed Mortgage Loan Bank which opened its doors on Feb. 20. Sixty per cent of the capital stock of this institution was subscribed to by the Federal Government itself and the Bank of Mexico while the balance is being sought in public sources. Its principal function is to aid industry and finance public works.

Alarmists are inclined to view recently proposed legislative measures providing for the "federal control" of public utilities and industries as an insidious move toward eventual government ownership. However, taking the statements of President Rodriguez at their face values, the underlying idea is to establish a uniform and single code for industries and utilities rather than subject them to conflicting laws of 20-odd states.

The Federal Government sponsors some agricultural coöperative organization and has caused legislation to be enacted designed to aid in carrying out the objectives of the coöperatives. There are four larger organizations, which have semi-official status in regulating crop areas and have sales organizations.

They are the Hennequin Fiber Cooperative in Yucatan, the Vegetable Growers' Union in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, the Cotton Growers' Organization centered in Torreon and the Sugar Planters' Organization.

In some of these cases the Government has tendered financial aid, but in none does the Government hold land or actively participate in production or distribution.

Firemen Rescue Several Skaters

Ten youths were saved from drowning in Greater Boston lakes yesterday. In each case brave rescues were effected by firemen and passing motorists. Mr. Richard A. Lowcock and Mr. William P. Moynihan, a fireman, both of Arlington, broke through icy waters of lower Mystic Lake in that town and saved three young boys who had fallen through the ice while skating some distance from shore.

In Woburn, seven young persons were hauled out of Russell Pond by firemen of the town and motorists, who, attracted by the cries of the struggling victims, ran to a barn for a ladder in an effort to make a quick rescue. The ice broke, however, under the weight of the rescuers and the ladder.

Firemen with long ropes and life belts finally made the rescue after the youths had clung desperately to the edge of the broken ice for several minutes.

BLAW-KNOX CO. SHOWS LOSS

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 23 — Blaw-Knox Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $671,965 after charges, contrasted with a net profit of $750,518 or 57 cents a share on 1,322,395 no-par shares in 1931.

Free Boston Port Is Proposed By Maritime Group

New England maritime interests today are discussing the possibility of federal action authorizing the establishment of a free port at Boston which would provide a foreign trade zone in which imported merchandise could be received duty free pending reëxportation.

New England's interest in this plan, long sought by importers and exporters, has been reawakened by a hearing before a sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington, at which Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, voiced a strong appeal last week.

Mr. Davis informed the congressional group that "the purpose of the free port is to encourage and expedite that part of the nation's foreign trade which its government wishes to free from restrictions imposed by customs regulations." In other words, it aims to foster the dealing in foreign goods that are imported, not for domestic consumption, but for reëxport to foreign markets. A free port at Boston would, in Mr. Davis's opinion, do much to correct the present unbalanced situation as to imports compared with exports, and would also afford employment to thousands of unemployed.

HOLYOKE TO PROVIDE GARDENS FOR NEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 23—Municipal vegetable gardens large enough to meet requirements of those on the welfare department list during the ensuing year will be planted and cultivated by men receiving welfare aid.

It is planned to save enough on vegetables by this arrangement to cover a large part of the cost of meats, butter, milk and other items required by the department and not embraced by the products of the gardens.

QUEBEC BLOCKS SUFFRAGE

QUEBEC, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday defeated a bill to give women the vote in provincial elections.

THEY'RE FLAT AS A PANCAKE! YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE THICK SUDS MOTHER GETS WITH RINSO. SHE NEVER USES A WASHBOARD ANYMORE—
WHAT! NO WASHBOARD? GLORY BE! IF THAT'S TRUE I CERTAINLY WILL TRY RINSO

NEXT WASHDAY
MY WASH IS 5 SHADES WHITER—AND NOT AN INCH OF IT WAS SCRUBBED! ALL THE DIRT SOAKED RIGHT OUT IN RINSO'S RICH SUDS
BETTY TOLD ME YOU WERE GOING TO TRY RINSO. IT'S WONDERFUL, ROSE, ISN'T IT? YOU'LL LIKE IT FOR DISHES, TOO

Clothes washed this way last 2 or 3 times longer

WHY WASTE your strength and ruin your hands scrubbing clothes—when the new kind of suds *soak* them 4 or 5 shades whiter?

Why make clothes old and shabby before their time, rubbing them against a board, boiling them over a hot stove? This new safe way makes clothes last 2 or 3 times longer—saves you lots of money.

Change to Rinso! See for yourself how it *soaks* out dirt—*safely*. See how it saves your hands.

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. *Lasting* suds. Makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. Great for dishes, too. Try Rinso NOW.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROS.

Rinso

The biggest-selling package soap in America

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

REMOVES FILM Instantly Pleasantly

Over 15,000 Dentists use and recommend REVELATION TOOTH POWDER as a FILM REMOVING CLEANSER.

They attest it contains no scratchy grit and, of course, no harmful drugs. They know it will POSITIVELY dissolve and remove FILM and PREVENT formation of TARTAR without injury to teeth surfaces or to gum tissues. In fact REVELATION TOOTH POWDER tends to firm and harden gums.

Try REVELATION—let it prove its merit to you at once. It is not chalky—yet cleans thoroughly and has a pleasant, wholesome flavor. The cleanliness of your mouth and teeth will delight you.

Sold in two sizes at dealers everywhere. Ask for the large family size.

No Other Chowder has this same zestful sea flavor try it!—

Friend's CLAM CHOWDER

Frankly—it's unusual. It has all the delicious goodness of the old-fashioned kind. It's "concentrated," goes further than the ordinary chowder that contains so much liquid. You'll love the rich flavor of the Essex Clams. Ask your grocer for Friend's.

FRIEND BROTHERS INC. MELROSE STATION BOSTON MASS.

They've found a NEW *thrill!*

THEY'VE found how to make the old car act young again. They're proving, as are hundreds of thousands of others in Soconyland today: *the next best thing to a brand-new car is your present car with Socony Ethyl.* ¶ Prove it in *your* car. Fill up with Socony Ethyl and see how it restores lost power, overcomes sluggishness and stops the harmful knock that makes aging motors expensive. ¶ Even if you don't put dollars-and-cents value on the renewed enjoyment and satisfaction your car will give you, you'll find actual savings in operation that more than offset the slight extra cost of Socony Ethyl.

TUNE IN . . . "*The Inside Story*," with Edwin C. Hill — new Socony-Vacuum radio program every Friday night at 9:30, WABC and 54 other Columbia Broadcasting Stations, coast-to-coast . . . *Socony-land Sketches*, every Monday night at 8:00, WEAF and NBC red network.

And for complete winter protection . . Mobiloil Arctic

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., • A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY

Put new life in your car with

SOCONY ETHYL

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Little Journeys to Industry Land

Bobby Van Horn Visits a Pottery

By HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

IT WAS early Saturday morning and Bobby Horn had nothing much to do. He was tagging after his father, wondering where he was going. Finally Mr. Van Horn went out into the kitchen.

Mrs. Van Horn was at the time-honored task, filling a bean-pot with beans. Bobby caught up with his father.

"Where are you going today, Dad?"

Mr. Van Horn smiled, and nodded toward the big bean-pot. "To a place where they make those things."

Bobby stared. "Beans! I thought they grew."

"No. Bean-pots. And all sorts of pottery," explained his father. "And—if you aren't too busy this morning—I'll take you along. Perhaps we can get someone to show us around the place."

"Oh, Dad; that will be just great! I like to see people make things."

"One way to get an education. All right. Get your hat."

Bobby loved these trips with his father, who was always visiting some interesting place where they "did things." So now he was elated at this invitation.

The pottery proved to be a group of low wooden buildings, located not far from where the Van Horns lived. Mr. Van Horn parked the car and they went into the office, which was also a showroom.

Bobby wandered about, admiring the various gay colored jugs, jars, urns and so on, but after a few minutes his father beckoned to him. "Mr. Standish has been kind enough to invite us to visit the pottery and see how things are done."

"Come on," said Mr. Standish, getting up. "We'll go right over to the first building. Show you—er—bean-pots and jars as they come to us."

They went down into a basement and came to a big bin. In it was a moist looking heap of gray stuff.

"There are your bean-pots and jars, Bobby," laughed Mr. Standish. "Or it will be a little later! This is clay. Comes from New Jersey. I suppose you know what clay is."

"Why—ah—it's just clay," said Bobby.

"Clay is decomposed rock," explained Mr. Standish, "probably granite. The action of acids in the earth turns it into feldspar or what we call clay. And the trick of turning it into useful and beautiful articles of pottery is done by—fire. Or rather heat."

"Oh," said Bobby.

Washing the Clay

"Now, this clay comes to us full of impurities such as stones and sand. It is dug out of the earth, you know. And this big machine you see here, washes it.

"And this machine with these strong cloth bags, squeezes the wet clay into wafers. See, here are some. Look like huge cookies, don't they?"

"I shouldn't like to eat one," said Bobby.

"No. I guess it would be more than a mouthful. Well, the clay is now ready for the potter."

"You still turn by hand?" queried Mr. Van Horn.

"Not very often. We use plaster molds for most of our stuff. But we have some old-time potters here. And I'll get one to show you how it's done."

"Quite an art, to become a potter, isn't it?" asked Bobby's father.

"Takes years. And it is an art. Requires the most deft use of the hands. A potter's fingers and hands are as sensitive as those of a violinist."

He called to a man and explained what the visitors wished to see. The man nodded and they followed him upstairs and into a large room. Here were all sorts of molds, pots, jars and things—big and little. And clay everywhere.

The potter fetched two big lumps of clay, each about as large as grapefruit.

"I'll make you a jug and a jar," he said.

"Don't you use any tools?" asked Mr. Van Horn.

The man held up his hands. "Only these—and a small scraper."

The wheel was a round disc of iron, perhaps two feet in diameter, mounted on a table. The potter's wheel is really a horizontal lathe and the clay is turned just as with an article of wood or metal.

The potter placed the lump of clay in the center of the wheel, throwing a little water on it. The power was turned on and the wheel revolved. Then the potter began pressing with his hands and fingers on the wet clay.

Bobby watched, fascinated. That lump of clay grew, blossomed almost, under the magic touch of the potter's hands. From a mere lump it just "grew up," then belled out. Then one of the potter's hands went down inside—and a neck grew for the jar.

Around went the wheel. A touch here, a bit of pressure there—and in a matter of two minutes, there stood a jar! This was Bobby's first meeting with a potter and he marveled at what the man did — and did so easily. It is an ever wonderful thing to see, these beautiful articles rising from the deft pressure of a man's skillful hands.

The potter scooped the finished jar off the wheel with a wire. Then he started the jug. This grew as rapidly. And in a couple of minutes, there stood a jug, complete save for a handle.

"The handle is made from a round strip of clap and attached to the jug," explained Mr. Standish. "Well—you've seen it done. What do you think of it, Bobby?"

"Wonderful!" said Bobby.

"I think so, too. Now these articles are allowed to dry naturally for a few hours. As they do, they stiffen so that they can be handled."

They moved over to some round molds. "These are molds for bean-pots," explained their guide. "They are made in two molds. The forms are put together and they fit perfectly. All these molds are made of plaster. The moist clay is put inside the mold, it turns on the wheel and these guides with scrapers, just hollow out the article. This is mechanically done, as you can see. The inside of the mold makes the outside of the articles by pressing the clay against it."

They wandered from place to place in the big room. Stacks of recently turned articles were drying on the shelves. All sorts of things—jars, urns, flower boxes, jugs, crocks.

"And now for another very interesting thing," explained their guide. "These articles you have seen would be of no practical value if they were not treated to a long firing in a kiln. The fire, which begins at 2600 degrees, bakes them hard; makes them impervious to everything except a smash. We'll take a look at the kiln now."

Inside the Kiln

Into another room they went. In the center of this room was an immense round structure made of bricks. It was perhaps thirty feet in diameter and twelve of more feet high. There was a door in it and it was open. Mr. Standish led the way inside.

"The kiln has been gradually cooling off for four days," he said. "Now you can see the articles which have just been fired."

There were articles all around and in the center of the kiln, which was nothing more than a large round room. Crocks, jars and jugs were stacked to the top. And articles with small tops as jugs, which could not be stacked, were placed in open containers called saggers. These were made of heavy rough pottery, too.

"It takes about five days to fire the pieces," explained Mr. Standish. "Fires are kept going all around the kiln with soft coal. The heat must be diminished gradually. And we do this by taking out one brick of the big kiln every now and then."

"How is the color put on?" asked Bobby.

"The feldspar glaze which the articles are dipped into has the color in it," explained Mr. Standish. "Certain minerals added to the glaze give different colors when fired. They not only give color but add a glossy finish."

"Are dishes done in this way?" asked Mr. Van Horn.

"Much the same," said their guide. "The clays are different, though. And the chinaware makers mix their clay which they get from different parts of the world. Kentucky has some fine clays and some comes from Maine. England supplies us with some also which are very fine. China, of course, is a white clay; that is, it is white when fired."

"Well," said Mr. Van Horn to Bobby. "What do you think of pottery and its manufacture, now you have seen it?"

"I never thought that anything like a—a bean-pot could be so interesting," replied Bobby.

"It can be made more interesting," smiled Mr. Standish.

"How?" queried Bobby.

"I'm going to give you a can of clay," said he. "And you can try your hand at making a small dish or jar. Then when it is dry, bring it here and we'll fire it for you."

"Will you? Could I do it, really?"

"Yes, to both questions," laughed Mr. Standish. "A small jar or tray can be made by the coiling up of small ropes of clay. These ropes or strands you can make by rolling them out between your hands. Build up the dish or jar by coiling up the clay strands. Then smooth it with water. You don't need a wheel and lots of very good pottery is made by this method. It is an age-old method, too."

He was as good as his word. Bobby was delighted at the gift of a five-pound can of clay. They thanked Mr. Standish and left.

"Now I suppose you're going to be a potter," said Mr. Van Horn, as they drove home.

"I like to try everything I see that looks interesting, Dad," said Bobby. "I think I can make a jar of some kind for mother."

"I know you can," agreed his father. "I can help you, I think. Because I remember seeing this built-up method being done somewhere. I think it was on some Indian reservation. As I remember it, the process didn't look very difficult—but perhaps the actual performance will be different. Anyway, we'll try."

After a Record-Breaking Flight

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© London News Agency

J. A. Mollison With His Plane After His Record-Breaking Flight to the Cape. Mr. Mollison's Latest Feat Is a Flight Across the South Atlantic From French West Africa to Brazil, Where He Landed at Natal, Feb. 9.

"Why I Am an Airman"

Told by J. A. MOLLISON

In an Interview with Miss Peggy Scott

London

"I WORKED through the usual ambitions when I was a small boy—to be an engine-driver, and then a racing motorist!" said Mr. Mollison. "Eventually, in natural sequence, I wanted to go into the most modern and attractive career offered to a boy—that of aviation.

"My people looked on my wish with a certain amount of concern. Ten years ago flying was regarded as dangerous, and the privilege and occupation of the few. It was thought that I would be an engineer, as my father and grandfather were before me. That, however, did not appeal to me at all. Looking back I see that I have had a series of determinations. The first was to start flying, the second to become good at it, and the third to undertake the flights that I have been doing."

Flying as an Art

The boy went to his engineer grandfather and told him that he wanted to be an airman, and it was he who helped him to get into the Royal Air Force. Perhaps he remembered that the boy's father had wanted to be an artist, but that his mother had hidden his pencils thinking it was safer for him to be an engineer! Perhaps he saw the artist in the boy also, for, as the airman now points out, "Flying is an art." The desire to be an engine-driver and a racing motorist had had nothing to do with any leaning toward mechanics.

"Very few naturally good pilots have mechanical inclinations," Mr. Mollison said. "In fact, they usually have to develop a mechanical sense because of the necessities of their profession. You do not expect the man who paints your portrait to be a mechanic, and it is just as illogical to expect a pilot to have a special talent in that direction! Navigation is his twin subject, and an aptitude for this science is very important, especially on such flights as those on which I have been engaged. Alertness is the main essential for an airman; it is natural to me, but it can be developed by training."

Mr. Mollison has also a quality which is commonly found among his countrymen the Scots: "grit." His own explanation is that "you would never get anywhere if you did not determine to see a thing through, since nothing is ever given away!"

He also possesses the art of waiting. He thought about the Australia-to-England record flight for two years before he had the opportunity to make it. Then his machine crashed 2000 miles from Sydney, the tail catching in a wire as he was taking off from Port Darwin, and he was forced to begin his preparations all over again, even to getting the money for a new machine; but he proved his ability to stand up and face things when they go wrong.

England-to-Cape Flight

When he started out to break the record from England to the Cape, he crashed in Egypt, and had to come home and start afresh. Then he planned to go an entirely new route and all his previous preparations counted for nothing. Here was real pioneering work, for he had to fly through uncharted air—but he accomplished it.

"I have had to make two attempts for every long flight I have done," he said, "with the exception of the one across the Atlantic—there could be no second attempt there! You either crossed or you did not. The failures could be attributed to some mistake or fault on my part, and I determined that there should be none in that case!"

Mr. Mollison has the reputation of being extremely careful. He is willing to take big chances, but he does his utmost to make certain that he is prepared against unforeseen eventualities. He admits that fear attacks him on occasions, but he knows that it can be overcome by reason.

His grandfather has followed his career with the keenest interest. When he was flying to the Cape, his grandfather happened to be in London on a visit, and heard the wireless announcement: "Mr. Mollison arrived 10 minutes ago at Cape Town."

When the airman returned to Scotland he took with him a special gift for his grandfather. It was one of the several gold presentation watches which he had received. So his grandfather now carries two watches, one in either pocket, because he is so proud of the boy's trophy, and—because he cannot bear to part with the old-fashioned watch he has wound up with a key every night for nearly 60 years!

Jim Mollison left school at the age of 16, and so did not have the university education that is usual in his family. He has, as a matter of fact, made his own way entirely—a pretty long way in more senses than one! With what greater successes it will be marked, still remains to be seen.

See How High It Is!

A well-loved teacher in a boys' school had the habit of referring frequently to his garden. In fact, he seldom began a lesson without remarking, "As I was walking in my garden I thought"—then would follow some beautiful precept or teaching.

None of the boys had seen the professor's garden, but they all felt that it must be a wonderfully fine one, much bigger and better than the gardens they had known. Only a rare garden surely could inspire such beautiful thoughts.

Then, one day, several of them happened to see it. Their teacher's garden was only a little narrow back yard, instead of the fine place they had visioned. Surprise showed on their faces, and one of the boys said, "Oh, I thought your garden was much bigger than this!"

"It is short," admitted the professor, "and it's narrow—but see how high it is! It reaches all the way up to the heavens."

As the boys walked back to the dormitory one said, "I guess, after all, it is not the kind of gardens we have—or other things—but how much we get out of them that counts. When vacation time comes, I'm going to see if I can't do some fine thinking in our garden. It's really much bigger and finer than our teacher's."

Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been coming into our home for many years and I have been a constant reader, but this is my first letter to the Mail Bag. Many of my friends have "corries" through the Mail Bag, and I have become very interested in corresponding. I will answer all letters that I receive faithfully. It doesn't matter from what section they come, for I should like corries from all over the world. I am 17 years old and am interested in drama, art and in books.

Perhaps, dear Editor, the Mail Baggers would like to hear about the New Year's Rose Parade held in Pasadena annually. This year was the forty-fourth one. There are more than 50 floats and many bands from different organizations. The theme of the parade this year was "Fairyland," and there were floats representing the favorites of our nursery days. The grand prize was given a float representing the story of Hansel and Gretel. The candy house (in fact, everything but the children) was made of flowers. The theme prize was given to a float called the Peacock. On the front of this float was a huge peacock made of fresh flowers. The tail was nine feet across and was decorated with 47,000 white lilies. I should be glad to tell anyone what I could about these parades, for I have not missed one in many years.

Evangeline E.

Metter, Georgia.

Dear Editor:

While I have enjoyed reading the Monitor for some time and have found several pen pals through the Mail Bag, this is my first letter. I hope, through it, to find more friends from all over the world.

We live in a small town in the central part of Georgia and I am a senior in high school. I expect to graduate in May and shall go to South Georgia Teachers' College in September.

There are many interesting and beautiful places and scenes here even though it is a small town. I shall be glad to exchange pictures with anyone who is interested, especially someone in Italy and Greece, for I have read of the beautiful scenery there.

I am nearly 17 and shall be glad to hear from girls near my age. I am interested in music, art, reading and also enjoy tennis, swimming, and hiking. —— Cleo T.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

For the past year I have been reading the Monitor and find it very helpful in my high school work. I enjoy the Young Folks Page very much, especially the Mail Bag.

As I expect to take a trip to Los Angeles, Calif., soon I should love to hear from girls near there who would send me information and pictures of interest. I am interested in art, dress designing, reading, and many sports.

I should like to hear from girls from 16 years and over and promise to be prompt in the answering of my correspondence. Beatrice H.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I have some news for you! My class at school (the seventh grade) has formed several clubs, among them the Mail Bag which I suggested as a part of the Travel and Foreign Customs Clubs, knowing that some children would be interested in gaining knowledge and pen pals.

Ever since I was four years old, I have attended the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, here. I enjoy the fine, wholesome reading matter found in The Christian Science Monitor, and wish that everyone realized its value.

Also, I'll be extremely happy if girls from France, Switzerland, England, Holland, also the United States, would be so kind as to write to me. My favorite hobbies are reading, writing and music, and I hope some day to become a Camp Fire Girl.

I shall be watching for the postman very eagerly! Reta K.

(Translated from the German)

Leipzig, Germany.

Dear Editor:

About three years ago I wrote to you for the first time, and, to my great joy, very soon afterwards received four letters from America and one from England. I am sorry to say that my correspondents have been reduced to one. Now I am trying again for correspondents from America or other countries.

I like to read The Christian Science Monitor very much, especially the "Mail Bag" in which I could often read how American boys occupied themselves. I, myself, am technically inclined. I construct small radio and other electrical apparatuses, and read many technical books. Besides that I am an enthusiastic stamp collector, and should like to exchange stamps. I am also well acquainte with the literature of Germany and am always reading new books.

For six years I have been attending a local high school. Besides German, we learn English, Latin, Greek, geography, physics, biology, drawing, mathematics, religion, gymnasium and singing. I am a student of Christian Science.

—— Werner F.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I am very grateful for the friends I have made through my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I should like to make a great many more through this letter. Since entering high school, (I am now a senior), I have discovered many ways in which the Monitor will help me. I have found that my teachers greatly appreciate the reliable information which the Monitor gives. My physics instructor was especially pleased with the series of articles on technocracy which appeared recently.

Tulsa is a fine little city in the middle West. It is known—to Tulsans at least—as the "Oil Capital of the World." A great deal of the city's business is dependent on the oil industry. To any one who is interested I could give additional information, but my own interests center more around art and literature. I am also interested in writing letters, so I can assure you that any letters which I receive will be promptly answered. I am 16 years old and I will welcome letters from anyone near my age, and from any part of the world.

—— Joyce S.

Douglas, Isle of Man

Dear Editor:

I write to invite correspondence from "over 20's" living in France, Belgium and Switzerland I am particularly interested in making progress in the French language, and would be very happy and willing to receive letters from friends living in Germany and Denmark, or from any other country, providing they would be willing to correspond in French and English.

The Isle of Man, situated in the Irish Sea, midway between England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, has many unique features. It has its own Parliament, which is probably the oldest in the world, and indeed is older than the Parliament of Iceland which celebrated its thousandth anniversary in 1930. It possesses also its own language and its own national flag. The flag of the Isle of Man is a device of three legs in steel color with center and spurs in gold, the device having a red background. The island has also its national poet, by name, T. E. Brown, who wrote the following little poem, which is so well known:

A Garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot—
The veriest school
Of peace; and yet the fool
Contends that God is not—
Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign;
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

The Manx people (the name given to the inhabitants of the Isle of Man) make very excellent settlers. For example, there are more Manx people living in Cleveland, Ohio, than there are today living in the little island. Every three years the Isle of Man has what is called a "home-coming," when people of Manx descent and birth visit their island home, and on these occasions, Manxmen as far away as America, Australia, Canada and South Africa, meet each other in the Isle of Man.

I hope that readers will be interested in these few remarks about a little island which, although a part of the British Empire, yet has without interruption continued to make its own laws for over 1000 years, and which has helped in the colonization of what are today great and noble new countries. William H. T.

Bishops Waltham, Southampton, England.

Dear Editor:

Although I am a reader of the Mail Bag, this is my first letter, but I find the letters so interesting that I want to write, too. I want very much to write to a girl in Switzerland, 14 or 15 years of age. The papers are so full of pictures of sports in Switzerland that I should like to ask a number of questions about them.

We live in the south of England, in Hampshire. The village in which I live is quaint and old. We have an old castle in ruins, which Cromwell destroyed. King Alfred used to visit it on his way from one town to another. It was the Bishop's Palace, and it is said that the town may have been called after it.

To the towns and villages of Hampshire, much history is attached. Besides being historical, it is a beautiful county. All around us we have delightful views, and we can see for miles and miles about us.

I am very interested in botany, stamps, animals, sport and books. I like netball, and cricket in the sport line best, and dogs, cats, and horses in animals.

We have a dear dog, of whom we are all very fond. Her name is Bella and she is a Welsh terrier. She is a good house dog and a lovely pet. She is very obedient, and will not leave the garden to wander in the roads. I often take her for a long walk, which she delights in. On the way I sometimes collect flowers and study birds, of which I am very fond.

I am 14 year old, and if I receive letters, I promise they will be gladly answered. Edna G.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

Hunting Birds With a Sound Camera

From a Broadcast by Orestes H. Caldwell, Editor of Radio Retailing and Former Federal Radio Commissioner

RADIO has contributed much already to nearly every branch of science. But I was surprised to learn one curious way in which it has aided scientists in the study of birds. For it is through the development of the radio tube, used as a multiplier or amplifier of sound, that we are now able to paint pictures of the birds of the forest in a new dimension, the dimension of sound. Heretofore we have had only silent photographs, or silent colored sketches of birds such as the great Audubon drew. But now we can have our bird pictures sing, exactly as the originals sing, in their own native wilds.

The same type of amplifying radio tubes which make it possible for you to hear this program through your radio set, now makes it possible to set up a microphone on a tree in the forest, amplify the sounds the microphone picks up until they are powerful enough to record themselves, and thus give us a "sound snapshot" of the bird in full song.

The pioneer in this interesting work is Albert R. Brand, of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, an internationally known expert on bird life. Mr. Brand has mounted his elaborate sound-camera equipment on an automobile truck, which can be driven into quiet mountain roads. Several hundred feet of wire can be paid out from the truck, so that the microphone at the end of the wire can be set up anywhere over a wide range.

Locating a "singing tree," from which the bird has temporarily fled, the operator puts the microphone in place on the tree and then returns to the truck, and with headphones listens in to the sounds coming through the distant microphones. When the disturbed song bird returns to his "singing tree" and begins to sing a few minutes later, the operator listens to see that its intensity is right, then switches on the motion picture film, and presto, the song,—fresh from the heart of nature—is recorded on the celluloid through the medium of radio tubes and the electric eye.

Each male bird, Mr. Brand tells me, establishes himself in a definite "territory." . . . These "territories" as the bird experts call them, may measure several hundred feet across, sometimes a quarter of a mile may be patrolled. But headquarters are usually established in a singing tree—as mentioned a few minutes ago—some tree near the center of the territory, from which the feathered songster can survey his whole domain. On this singing tree, the bird will usually be found perched; if driven away he will quickly return to it again and resume his singing. Advantage is taken of this bird habit in setting the microphone, for the bird is then sure to return to a position near the mike, where his song can be easily recorded.

The range of pitch of notes of American song birds covers a far wider band of frequencies, of course, than does the human voice. For the sounds of birds may reach frequencies of 6000 cycles and higher, above the topmost note on the piano, which is only about 5000 cycles. These top bird notes therefore make a critical test for the tonal quality of a radio set, for unless the radio receiver is of full range and excellent quality, the listener will fail to hear the wonderfully rounded bird trills, as they are heard in nature, or on these sound snapshots. Once recorded, such songs can be repeated over and over for careful study, until each characteristic is thoroughly understood.

Good Will Vanquishes Bitter Memories

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TURKISH SCOUTS IN ATHENS

A few days ago a troop of Boy Scouts, carrying the Turkish flag, appeared on the streets of Athens and caused considerable comment among the bystanders. The emblem of the Star and Crescent is only too well known to all Greeks, for as recently as 10 years ago it represented their bitterest foe. But these boys came as honored guests of Greece. The above picture shows some of these Turkish visitors at the Near East Foundation Working Boys Center being entertained by the Scouts of the Foundation. These boys can recall their days of suffering and starvation before they were taken to the Near East Relief orphanages after their escape from Asia Minor, and this fraternizing with Turkish Boy Scouts is a great victory for good will over bitter memories.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

Maintains high standard of camping
RIDE SWIM HIKE
Days filled with activities girls enjoy. Staff college women. Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Dir., 1625 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU for BOYS
13TH SEASON
A Progressive summer camp for the ambitious boy. Opportunities for capable boys to earn while camping. All camp sports on land and sea. For booklet write to
MR. WILLIAM BEALS, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

No wonder these happy youngsters drink Cocomalt every day!

THEY used to run at the sight of milk—but how they rush for Cocomalt mixed with milk! They love its creamy, delicious chocolate flavor; it's a real soda-fountain treat to them.

Of course their mothers give them all they want—for Cocomalt is almost twice as nourishing as plain milk. Made as directed it actually adds 70% more food-energy nourishment to a glass of milk; so every glass your child drinks is equal to almost two glasses of milk taken the ordinary way.

Cocomalt comes in powder form. You just mix it with milk—hot or cold—and it's ready to serve. It's entirely in keeping with your principles — a rich, wholesome drink to serve to your family and friends. High in food value—low in cost. Be sure you get the genuine Cocomalt — and not a misleading imitation.

Special Trial Offer

Cocomalt is sold at grocers in ½-lb, 1-lb and thrifty 3-lb family size. Or send your name and address and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. Davis Co., Dept. Aq-2, Hoboken, N. J., for a generous trial can.

Cocomalt
DELICIOUS—HOT OR COLD
Contains a rich supply of Sunshine Vitamin D.

THE HOME FORUM

Of Winged Words

LONG ago a great singer named them winged words. Perhaps he felt for them more reverence than did that exceedingly up-to-date young man, Hamlet the Dane—unless Hamlet's impatient retort, "Words, words, words," was but one more attempt to stay the onslaught of Polonius' vocabulary.

Though Homer saw in his image of wings the far flight of human utterance, he could scarcely have foreseen the boundless reach of his own song. And today, far beyond the range of even Longfellow's singing arrow, our verbal archery is so dexterous that it puts a girdle round the earth in forty seconds.

But what we most like to hear in Homer's phrase is the flutter of angel visitants, that come to speak better than writer or orator knows. And this is exactly why I like to tell my writing friends that "style is the man." Their first retort is that Buffon never said such a thing to the decorous French Academy. French criticism shuns extremes. It poises in sober balance between the audacious, "I think, therefore I am," of Descartes, and Montaigne's wistful, "Que sais-je?"

But the Anglo-Saxon extremist in me maintains that, when we have the style, we have the man. The voice itself, which may blow the feathered dart or lure the dove of peace, is the surest gauge of anyone's mental state. More than glance of eye or curl of lip, vocal intonation betrays hidden thought or feeling. So the tune of our words records us.

As for people who cannot write, yet can speak delightfully, we need not ask whether the bad writer or the good speaker is the man. The very fact that one excels in speech—this is his style; this is he. He is one who needs the kindling spark of direct touch with his fellows. He must persuade others. The writer, however, is chiefly absorbed in his idea. He only asks to see it set out in tidy rows on clean white paper. What writer is there whose enthusiasm for his thoughts does not cool, once they are safe in the mail box? Already a fresh idea is adumbrating itself, urging him to the noisy tick-tack that is delectable music to him.

* * *

This theme, that writer and talker wear their laurels with a difference, was once illustrated by Henry James in a delicious bit of paradox, when he was still writing plain English and not psychology. His clever talker lives only in the hearing of someone else's ear. He is not there at all, but vanishes from the landscape (James hid behind a rock to observe this phenomenon) when he has no audience to prompt his sparkling urbanities. The writing fellow, on the contrary, leaves himself safe indoors, speeding winged words from the point of his pen, while the mere empty shell of him murmurs platitudes outside on the lawn.

The writer, we see, was really in his books, and nowhere else. Never a glimpse of him was to be had from behind teacup or croquet mallet. Readers of his printed conversations wondered to find him so inept at small talk.

The talking man poured himself out in discourse, and had nothing to comfort his own vacant moods. To the writer, the bliss of solitude was the inward eye. The vision of things as they ought to be, or might be, or somewhere truly are, shone for him resplendent. This is a glory not discerned, where breath of the crowd obscures what Henry Vaughan called "bright shoots of everlastingness."

Besides the writer and the speaker, we have the inarticulate folk, whom we love so well—people of character, efficient service, devoted affections, and even of appreciations—if their silence can be taken for consent—who can neither speak nor spell out a word of their inward life.

Here the inarticulateness itself is the man. It characterizes him. His virtues may be an effulgence from inner skies too glorious for tongue to prate about. Such silence is the quietude of fullness. Or it may be the sign of a nature not yet awake; and this, too, is a sign of the man. "The style is the man," and it will out.

* * *

Sometimes writer or speaker is a chameleon. He changes color with changing contacts. One day he is flippant and charming, another day earnest and dull. On both days he is recording himself, because he is all these things by turns. The more variously so, the more of a genius he is. So nature spreads a sandy waste, to gem it with the sudden emerald and silver of the oasis. Or better, such a man is the comfortable cornfield which, stubble in November, in August entertains an army with banners. The same field under changed skies; the same mentality under that varying baromenter which, for want of discernment, the average man calls mere "temperament," and forgets that good steel needs temper!

Genius has been defined as the clash of contrasting tendencies in the same nature, a constant loss and recovery of equilibrium that is also the secret of graceful walking. Let us not cavil over the genius that is two or more natures in one.

Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, apparently counted in himself many servants of the Republic he tried to restore, for he "styled" himself by eight names and titles. He wore six crowns, ivy, myrtle, laurel, oak, olive and silver gilt, further to illustrate himself. Symonds finds that Rienzi expected vainglorious phrases to do the work of revolution, for it was "a fault of the Renaissance to imagine that words can work wonders, and that the 'stylus' of the rhetorician may become the wand of Prospero." Was this dream of the Renaissance so wrong? If the style, or the *stylus*, has manhood behind it?

This brings us to the pertinent question: How shall we learn to express ourselves "handsomely," as Mr. Wilson used to say—to write—delightfully or plainly; to the point, or elusively, allusively, for the reader that has his own irrelevancies and his own escapes?

The full canon may be reduced to three brevities. To write well, read well. To write well, read your "title clear" on your own unwritten page. To write well, live! So shall your word be *you*.

The years of much living affect differently different men. One bursts with wisdom that he must utter, to save himself. To another, what he has gleaned is the aftermath of experience lying self-evident along the common walk. Silence is this man's truest style. He hesitates to vaunt himself as knowing more than any other man. In time all must have discovered for themselves all that he can tell. Indeed, they will not be able to hear him, until they do already know what he is talking about.

Finally, we may say, that writers and speakers can never be sure that the bland patience which lends them eye or ear is not meantime meditating the words of the sweetly fluent Emerson who said:

"In every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thought."

M. L. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages .... 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages... 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages..... 5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Pid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Bldg
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ..... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 3, Adelphi Terrace. London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Storm in a Maine Village

On winter nights of storm and gusty blow
The village houses seem to me like ships,
A little fleet which rides a sea of snow
That heaves and seethes before the wind's sharp whips.
Above the superstructures, thick with frost,
The smokestacks loom and fling their answer high;
As, challenged by the wind, each craft is tossed
Its pungent smoke goes streaking down the sky.

The midwatch peals its chime, and lights are dimmed
As one by one the portholes blink and fade,
And skippers seek their bunks, the fires well trimmed,
Abaft and for'ard all things ship-shape made;
So through the night the fleet rides out the storm,
'Til morning finds it anchored safe from harm.

CHARLES G. WILSON.

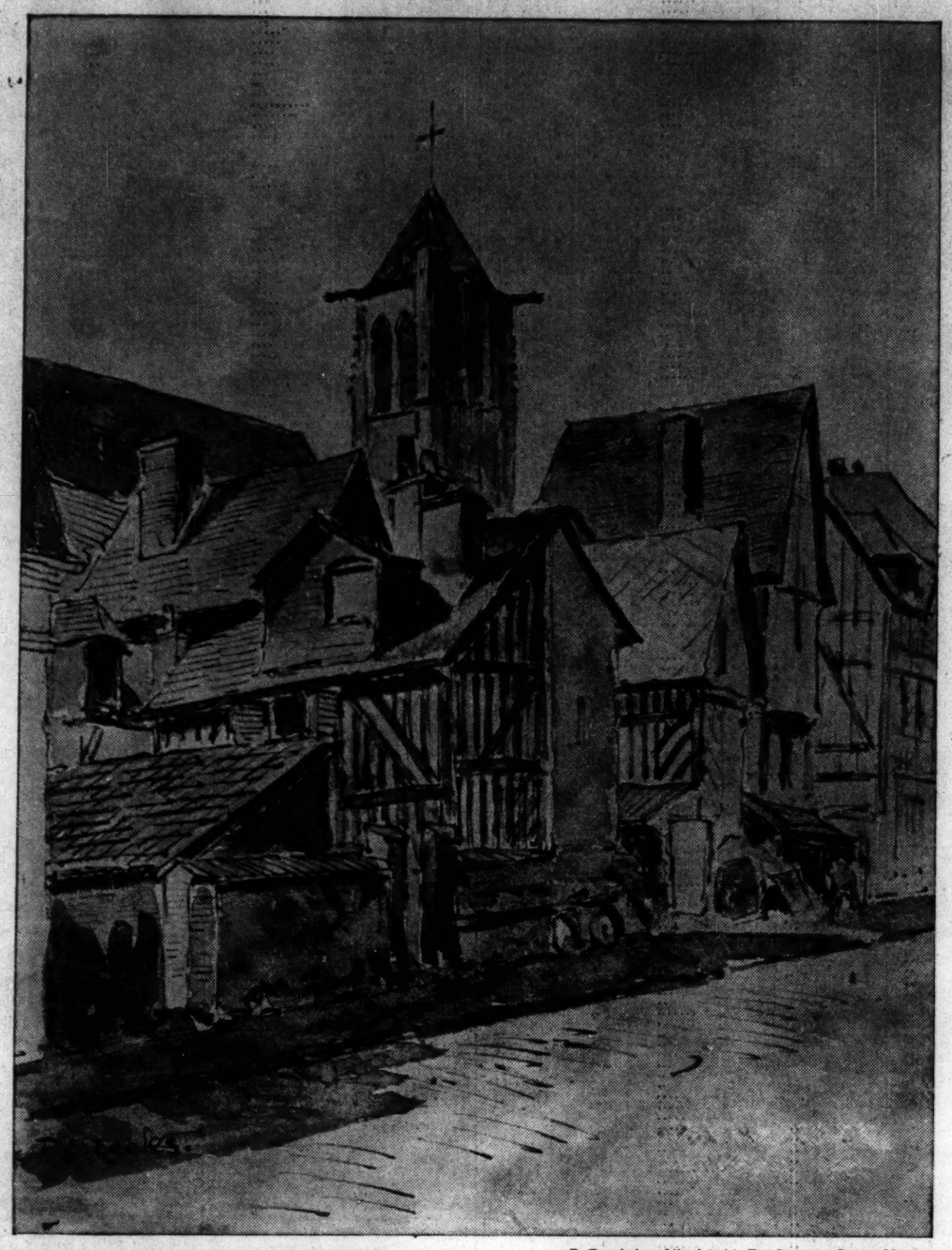
Geraniums at Algeciras

In the southernmost part of Spain, across the bay from Gibraltar, lies Algeciras; and it was there on a bright, breezy morning in May that I first saw *the* geranium garden. Before coming to Spain, even while delighting in the charms of Italian gardens, I had been told that Algeciras possessed the most beautiful garden in the world. A broad statement!

However, I have never seen anything with which it could be compared in color, profusion or fragrance. Such lavish abundance, and such masses of gorgeous hues—geraniums, geraniums everywhere! Glorious big ones, not like our puny stalks that can be bought in the United States for twenty-five cents a blossom. No neat edgings of two or three rows of blossoms; but wide borders, long walks lined, cushioned with great pink blooms, then crimson, then scarlet, coral and rose. Anywhere but in Spain these colors would seem inharmonious together; but there, under a southern sky and dazzling sunshine, the effect is admirable.

There may be those who prefer the beauty and elegance of the formal Italian garden, and the soft, pastel hues of the Colonial flower plot; but anyone seeing that garden at Algeciras, flaming in the May sunshine, could not have failed to have thrilled with delight at the abundance, brilliance and vividness of the sight.

L. P.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pont-Audemer (Normandy): From a Water Color Drawing by T. E. Eccles

TO THE architect and artist, Pont-Audemer (in the Department of Eure, Normandy) is full of interest. Though it is quite a short distance from Rouen, the pleasantest way to approach it is by steamboat from Le Havre to Honfleur and thence by autobus. Honfleur well repays a day's visit, the market place and the old timber tower of Nôtre Dame de la Grace being of great interest.

Pont-Audemer is situated on the river Risle and is interesected by numerous small branch streams, providing water power for tanneries; and these, with cotton mills, are the principal industries of the place. The church of St. Ouen has a lofty interior and is impressive, though the towers are incomplete. Perhaps the most interesting building is the Auberge du Vieux Puits: really a gem of domestic architecture. It was an old abandoned tannery until 1920, when it was carefully restored and transformed into a modern and comfortable inn. At the back of the inn is a courtyard, formerly used for drying hides, surrounded by old buildings which are now transformed into bedrooms. In the courtyard are little inclosures, surrounded by rose-covered trellises, where one can dine out of doors.

Pont-Audemer is an excellent center for excursions. One can visit the old towns of Bernay, Lisieux, Evreux, Pont-l'Evêque, Cormeilles, all of which contain fine churches and other objects of interest.

The road from Pont-Audemer to Caudebec is charming. It passes the old villages of Vieux Pont, Aizier and Vattetot, which contains a magnificent church with fine tower, a Renaissance nave and other interesting features. Caudebec is well known for its fine church which has a rich triple-arched portal. Though Caudebec is much modernized, around the Place d'Armes are grouped many fine old half-timbered houses.

In spring the orchards around this part of Normandy are beautiful, as this is the great center for cider making. The peasants are courteous and pleased to show you their country. One can spend a delightful holiday, making Pont-Audemer a center.

Contatti Preziosi

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IL VIAGGIATORE di commercio dei nostri giorni parla con entusiasmo di fare "contatti preziosi". Per mezzo dell'opportunità di conoscere certe persone egli spera di accrescere la sua lista di clienti possibili, di allargare il campo della sua attività e di migliorare le sue speranze di promozione, e possibilmente di fare affari più importanti.

Ad ognuno di noi, sia che noi siamo nel mondo degli affari o no, ogni giorno reca contatti che ci benedicono e allo stesso tempo ci mettono alla prova, che richiedono fortitudine e indulgenza, e che ci concedono la gioia di condividere. Questi contatti avvengono nelle ore affacendate dei doveri ordinari e mentre andiamo in giro fra i nostri simili.

Spesso avvengono in maniera così semplice che non riconosciamo subito le benedizioni che ci recano, o l'aiuto che possiamo aver offerto ad altri o aver ricevuto da essi. Coll'apprezzare giustamente questi contatti possiamo acquistare coraggio, pazienza, e forse umiltà. Una breve conversazione può includere qualche dichiarazione di verità spirituale che ci sarà utile nel risolvere un problema. In altri casi saremo forse noi i donatori, e manifesteremo, al nostro turno, un po' di compassione o di considerazione. L'occasione che ci offre questi privilegi potrà sembrare un incontro puramente fortuito, un servizio di un momento ad un ignoto passante, ma in quel breve spazio di tempo possiamo aver ottenuto o dato un barlume di qualità cristiane.

Contatti inevitabili che possono sembrare seccanti richiedono il massimo esercizio di pazienza. Bisogna conservare il proprio pensiero ed il proprio umore geniali e gentili, poichè così l'attrito del mondo non disturberà la propria serenità. Una persona che cercava in questo modo di controllare il suo pensiero e la sua vita, stava meditando sul soggetto dell'attrito con vivo desiderio di fare la sua parte in pieno per ovviare una tale condizione quandomai fosse possibile. Venne allora al pensiero l'idea dell'olio—"olio di letizia". Che mezzo migliore vi potrebbe essere, per essere applicato alle ruote della vita quotidiana! Non reagirebbero forse con un ritmo più uguale e più gaio? Venne fatto allora il proponimento riconoscente di portare sempre in giro e di usare abbondantemente questo prezioso ed efficace lubricante.

Conducendo un automobile si carica la batteria, immagazinando l'energia elettrica che servirà nell'operare con successo la macchina. Nello stesso modo è l'uso attivo dell'amore e l'emetterlo che accresce la nostra provvista di bene e di potere spirituale. Come l'esprime un inno ben conosciuto: "Col servire, l'amore crescerà"; e nel contatto successivo troveremo che abbiamo ancora più amore da condividere.

In questi contatti umani si presentano spesso degli aspetti sgradevoli di pensiero e di azione che il senso materiale, qualora accettato, ci dimostrerebbe essere veri. La nostra vigilanza viene sfidata, la nostra fedeltà e purezza sono assalite, ed i nostri ideali vengono calunniati. Allora irritazione e scoraggiamento oscurerebbero il nostro pensiero. Dobbiamo di necessità aggrapparci a Dio, esprimere disinteresse ed affetto puro, e ricordare l'esortazione di Mary Baker Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, pag. 110), dove, dopo di aver parlato di "innocenza, disinteresse, affetto fedele, vite incontaminate", essa dice, "Voi dovete ... vegliare e pregare per mantenere queste virtù senza macchia e per non perderle col contatto col mondo". Per mezzo di questa vigilanza e preghiera possiamo raggiungere una nuova fermezza, una fede più eccelsa, ed una lealtà più permanente verso i fatti reali dell'essere. Invece di farci esitare, ognuna di queste rudi scosse del senso non farà che determinarci a metterci più fermamente nel sentiero della giustizia.

Oggigiorno molti si trovano di fronte a condizioni nelle quali essi sembrano essere stati separati dal contatto colla sorgente normale di provvisione. Le correnti materiali si sono prosciugate, ed il paesaggio sembra invero un deserto. Ma questa situazione viene superata per mezzo della comprensione che l'unione dell'uomo con Dio, il bene, è continua ed inviolabile, e che a causa della sua relazione filiale con Dio, l'uomo è conscio che la provvidenza del Padre è una di bene senza limiti, pur sempre accessibile ed inesauribile.

Collo sforzo persistente per renderci conto di queste verità, riceveremo la forza e la grazia che ci renderanno capaci di far fronte a tutto ciò che i contatti quotidiani ci possono arrecare. Richieste inaspettate od assalti subitanei ci troveranno armati, provvisti, e pienamente equipaggiati per ottenere una vittoria.

Bramiamo a volte un più grande senso di attività e di successo, e sorge l'argomento che contatti più estesi significherebbero vantaggi sopraggiunti. Se utilizziamo al massimo grado le opportunità che noi abbiamo, allora senza dubbio il nostro orizzonte si allargherà. Sta in noi di procedere, con serietà e fiducia. Se facciamo ogni passo con confidenza, volti sempre verso la luce, troveremo che il sentiero divien più piano e più luminoso, e tosto paschi erbosi stenderanno la loro verdura davanti a noi.

Troveremo non soltanto che riceviamo benedizioni inattese, ma che le nostre opportunità di essere utili saranno accresciute, e porteranno seco una gratitudine viepiù più profonda. Tutt'intorno a noi stanno in attesa appunto quei contatti che si dimostreranno veramente preziosi. Possiamo in ogni ora dimostrare la nostra unità con Dio, bene infinito.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Hidden Cities of Indo-China

As one glimpses Angkor Vat from the road after turning northward through the native village of Siem Reap a mile away, the temple is like something that the slaves of the lamp built for Aladdin. It rises to its heights in a steady masterful sweep. Heat waves give it a shivery unreality, and the eye has difficulty in focussing on its pinnacles.

It is the history of Angkor Vat that no beholder can guess how high it really is. The towers are loftier than the tallest palms of the jungle, but they are lifted still higher by tricks in perspective that form the most interesting part of their design. In the mass Angkor is as impressive as the great pyramids of Egypt, more striking as an artistic ensemble than even the Taj Mahal. . . .

It is this mystery of Angkor, the feeling that people did things here, and will presently be back to do them again, that is the temple's great attraction. One is not so much concerned with the identity of the people who erected this incredible monument in the plains of Cambodia. He can decipher something of that from the tablets they left and he can guess the rest. But what became of them is a different question. Why did they desert Angkor and with it their culture? . . .

Angkor Vat, the finest effort of this lost civilization, has been pictured so often in Occidental magazines that it is generally believed to be the only work of the Khmers still existing. As a matter of fact, it is only one temple in an uncountable group.

Close by is Angkor Thom, a walled town which in its heyday was a metropolis even as a modern understands the word. About Angkor Thom are scores of temples, presumably the centers of suburban districts, some of them excellently preserved. And out in the jungle to the south and east are the hidden cities of a tremendous empire, some of them discovered as Angkor was discovered and mapped and classified. Others, no doubt, still sleeping in the shadows of the jungle are to be found when the rice fields move northward along the Mekong.

Basing a computation on the size of the walled area of Angkor Thom, the capital city, one may well suppose that the rural population of this civilization at the time of its power was something over thirty millions. There was no jungle here then. An extensive irrigation district carried the waters of the Mekong and the Tonle Sap through the entire valley and the region was then, what it is fast becoming now, a continuous field of rice.—ROBERT J. CASEY, in "Four Faces of Siva." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Valuable Contacts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE salesman of today speaks with enthusiasm of making "valuable contacts." Through the opportunity of meeting certain people he expects to enlarge his list of possible customers, increase the field of his activity and his prospects of advancement, and eventually to transact more business.

To each one of us, whether in the business world or not, every day brings contacts that both bless and test us, that call for fortitude and forgiveness, and that permit us the joy of sharing. These contacts occur in the busy hours of routine duty, and as we go about among our fellow men.

Often they come in such simple guise that we do not at once recognize the blessings they bring, or the help that we may have offered others or received from them. From rightly viewing these contacts we may gain courage, patience, and perhaps humility. A brief conversation may include some statement of spiritual truth that will prove useful to us in the solving of a problem. In other instances we may be the givers, and express, in our turn, something of compassion or thoughtfulness. The occasion which brings us these privileges may seem to be a merely casual meeting, the momentary service to a passing stranger, but in that brief time we may have gained or given some glimpse of Christlike qualities.

Unavoidable contacts which may seem annoying call for the greatest exercise of patience. One should keep his thought and temper genial and gentle, for then the world's friction will not disturb his serenity. One who was endeavoring thus to control his thought and life was pondering on the subject of friction with an earnest desire to do a full share toward obviating such a condition whenever possible. Then came to thought the idea of oil—"the oil of gladness." What better medium could there be for applying to the wheels of daily living! Would they not respond with a steadier and cheerier rhythm? Then came the grateful determination always to carry about and use generously this precious and effective lubricant.

Driving an automobile charges the battery, storing up electrical energy which is to help in the successful operation of the engine. In the same way it is the active use or giving out of love that adds to our own store of good and of spiritual power. As a familiar hymn expresses it, "By serving, love will grow;" and at the next contact we shall find that we have even more love to share.

In these human contacts there are often presented unlovely aspects of thought and action which material sense, if accepted, would convince us are true. Our alertness is challenged, our fidelity and purity are assailed, and our standards maligned. Then irritation and discouragement would darken our thought. We must needs cling to God, express unselfishness and pure affection, and remember the exhortation by Mary Baker Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 110), where, after speaking of "innocence, unselfishness, faithful affection, uncontaminated lives," she says, "You need . . . to watch, and pray that you preserve these virtues unstained, and lose them not through contact with the world." Through this watchfulness and prayer we may gain a new steadfastness, a higher faith, and a more enduring loyalty to the true facts of being. Instead of making us waver, each of these rude jostlings of sense will but determine us to set ourselves more firmly in the path of righteousness.

Today many are faced with conditions in which they seem to have been cut off from contact with the normal source of supply. The material streams have dried, and the outlook seems indeed a wilderness. But this situation is met by the understanding that man's oneness with God, good, is continuous and inviolable, and that because of his sonship with God, man is conscious of the Father's store of limitless good as ever available and inexhaustible.

As we persistently strive for a realization of these truths, we shall receive the strength and grace which will enable us to meet whatever the daily contacts may bring to us. Unexpected demands or sudden assaults will find us armed, supplied, and fully equipped to win a victory.

We sometimes long for an increased sense of activity and accomplishment, and the argument arises that wider contacts would mean additional advantages. If we make the most of the opportunities we have, then surely our outlook will broaden. It is ours to keep on, earnestly and confidently. If we take each step trustfully, always facing towards the light, we shall find the path growing plainer and brighter, and soon green pastures will spread their verdure before us.

We shall find not only that we receive unforeseen blessings, but that our opportunities to be of service will be increased, and will bring with them a deepening gratitude. All about us are waiting the very contacts that will indeed prove valuable. We can hourly prove our unity with God, infinite good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Affectionate Rivalry

It is to the paintings of Gentile, and Giovanni, sons of Jacopo Bellini, that the traveller will turn again and again with increasing admiration and reverence. In 1421 Jacopo, who had worked under the Umbrian masters in the Ducal Palace, went with Gentile da Fabriano to Florence, and there for several years was his pupil in the very center of the renaissance of art. In 1430 he set up a workshop in Venice, and about 1450, having moved with his two sons to Padua, came under the powerful influence of Mantegna, who married his daughter Nicolosia.

Venice possesses but two examples of his work, No. 582 in the Accademia and a Crucifixion in Room XV of the Correr Museum. Only from the master's sketches in the British Museum and in the Louvre can an adequate conception of his genius be obtained. Gentile, the elder of the sons, whose name was given to him in memory of Jacopo's beloved master Gentile da Fabriano, was born in 1429, Giovanni about 1430. Vasari tells of the affectionate rivalry of the artist family; the father's joy as the growing excellence of his sons already eclipsed his own fame; the sons, after separating each to his own workshop, holding one another, and both, the father, in great reverence, each praising his brother's work and depreciating his own, seeking modestly to excel in kindness and courtesy as well as in the practice of his art. . . .

In 1479 the Doge, being asked by Sultan Mahomet II to recommend a good painter of portraits from Venice, sent Gentile and two assistants to Constantinople and appointed Giovanni to continue his brother's work in the Ducal Palace. His remarkable portrait of the Sultan is now in the Layard Collection in Venice. Gentile returned, after a comparatively short stay, loaded with presents and honors, to rejoin his brother at the Ducal Palace. In 1487 Titian is said to have entered his workshop as an apprentice. Later the master painted for the guild of St. John the Evangelist the three scenes illustrating the miracles of the Holy Cross, now in the Accademia. . . .

Giovanni, his more gifted brother, is the tenderest and noblest of Venetian painters. He gave more attention to individual figures than Gentile, uniting grace and firmness of outline with warmth and splendour of coloring; dignity and strength with variety and beauty of form. His creations, once seen, haunt us like memories of beloved friends.—From "Venice and Its Story," by T. OKEY. (New York: Dutton. 1910.)

Gratitude

Pleasure it is
To hear, iwis,
The birdes sing.
The deer in the dale,
The sheep in the vale,
The corn springing.
God's purveyance
For sustenance
It is for man.
Then we always
To him give praise,
And thank him than,
And thank him than.

—WILLIAM CORNISH. "Poems." (1530.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth. . $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins .. 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco. Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth. . $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth. . $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

PRICES STILL PERMITTED TO DRIFT LOWER

Losses of One to Two Points Are General Throughout List

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Losses of 1 to more than 2 points were fairly general in the stock market today. Most of the decline occurred during the noon hour, and although trading was dull thereafter late prices were around the lows.

Losses of 2 points or thereabouts were shown by Sante Fe, American Telephone, New York Central, American Can, Case, Union Pacific and Johns-Manville.

U. S. Steel, McKeesport, Montgomery Ward, du Pont and General Motors were off about a point.

Sales approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Midweek business statistics, including steel and power production figures, failed to provide much cheer, although carloadings reports from individual railroads were largely favorable. Brokers said liquidation was not in important volume, but prices gave way rather easily, not only in shares but in bonds, and in bank and insurance stocks traded over the counter.

American Smelting and U. S. Smelting each rose a point, then the latter slipped back again.

Market Oversold

Some brokers felt that the market was becoming oversold, and was in a position to respond to good news. Progress in dealing with the Michigan banking situation was still watched more closely than anything else. Action of the House coinage committee yesterday in reversing its first decison to table remonetization bills, and to report favorably the Somers bill, gave the silver market another boost, although Washington reports indicated that no such measure was likely to be enacted at this session.

Both New York Central and Pennsylvania reported fair gains in carloadings last week. National Lead ordered its regular common and preferred dividends.

Some selling of American Telephone was reported, as a reflection of dividend cuts by its associated companies, tending to reduce the parent company's income, and arousing fresh uncertainty over continuance of its $9 annual dividend rate, although action is not due for nearly three months.

Bond Prices Decline

Further liquidation continued to depress the bond market today and losses of 1 to 2 or more points were suffered by even the highest grade securities of all categories.

Trading volume was inclined to slacken somewhat, and there were quite wide gaps between many bids and offers. United States Governments, as well as various foreign issues, again displayed soft tendencies.

Of interest to holders of federal maturities was the announcement that the Treasury would invite tenders for $100,000,000 in 91-day bills, the transactions being conducted through the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches with bids receivable up to 2 p. m. next Monday. This will be the final refunding operation of the present national Administration.

Prices of the Government's long-term listed bonds were off 3-32ds to 19-32ds of a point, with heaviest trading in Liberty first 4¼s. While most of the Treasurys were rather quiet, all of them displayed an easy tone.

Santa Fe general 4s bore the brunt of the carrier liquidation, dropping more than 2 points at one time. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s of 1992 also lost around 2 points and declines of a point or more were recorded by some liens of Illinois Central, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific.

Among the principal utility and industrial victims were bonds of American Telephone, some of which slumped more than a point; American & Foreign Power, Detroit Edison, Columbia Gas, Kansas Gas, Postal Telegraph, U. S. Rubber and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

British 5½s were in demand for a small gain and Japanese 6½s rallied more than a point. The Germans, however, were heavy, as were loans of Belgium, France and Italy.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.48¼	.48¼	.47¼	.47⅞	— ⅝
July	.48¾	.49	.47⅞	.48¼	— ½
September	.50	.50⅛	.49⅛	.49⅝	— ⅝
Corn					
May	.25⅞	.25½	.24⅝	.24¾	—1
July	.27⅛	.27¼	.26⅝	.26½	— ⅞
September	.28⅞	.28⅞	.27⅞	.28	—1
Oats					
May	.16⅞	.16⅞	.16⅜	.16⅝	— ¼
July	.17⅛	.17⅛	.16¾	.16⅞	...
September	.17⅝	.17⅝	.17⅜	.17½	...
Lard					
May	....	....	....	....	3.82 b	...
July	....	....	....	....	3.92 b	...
September	....	....	....	....	4.02 b	—.03

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.48⅞	.47⅛	.48⅛	— ½
July	.49¾	.48¾	.49	— ½
September	.51	.50	.50¼	— ½

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.42¼	.41⅝	.42	...
July	.42⅝	.42⅛	.42¼	— ⅜
September	.43⅞	.43¼	.43½	— ¼

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 23—Principal items in this week's statement of condition of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Feb. 17	Feb. 10
Gold	81,320,000	81,580,000
Sight balances abroad	2,767,000	2,901,000
Neg bills bot abroad	1,374,000	1,232,000
Commrcl bills, France	2,589,000	2,425,000
Advncs agst securities	2,609,000	2,600,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,673,000	6,673,000
Circulation	83,373,000	83,941,000
Total cred curnt accts	31,326,000	20,892,000
Treasury	433	49,000
Sinking fund	2,070,000	2,076,000
Private	18,608,000	18,546,000
Total sight liabilities	104,699,000	104,833,000
Ratio	77.67%	77.82%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

OMIT LEATHER DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Feb 23 (AP) United States Leather Company today omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred stock.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND DEFERRED

MONTREAL, Feb. 23 (AP)—Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway decided to defer dividend action on the common stock until their meeting next month.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 23	Last Feb. 21
15¼	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	400	14	13½	14	..
3½	3½	..	Adams Express	1100	3⅞	3½	3½	4
15¾	6	.2	Adams Millis	400	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10¾
10⅛	8¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9¾
64½	51	3	Air Reduction	2100	53⅜	51	51½	53
13⅜	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2100	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11¾
1¾	1	..	Alleghany Corp	700	1⅛	1	1	1¼
38	2	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	2	2	2	2
89⅝	73¾	.6§	Allied Chem	9400	75¼	73¼	73½	75⅜
9	6¼	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	8⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
6¾	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	5	5	5	..
22	19½	2	Amerada	600	20½	19½	19⅝	20¼
10½	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8½
12½	9½	..	Am Bank Note	400	10	9½	9⅝	10
12	9⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
75	62¼	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	69	69	69	69
62⅝	50½	4	Am Can	14000	52¼	50¼	50¼	52⅜
128½	120½	7	Am Can pf	300	120	120	120	130½
8	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
40	36	3§	Am Chicle	700	36¾	36	36	..
22⅜	17	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	17½	17	17¾	18
10⅝	4	..	Am European	100	..	4	4	4¾
9⅛	4⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3100	5⅜	4⅝	4¾	5⅜
14	9⅝	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	10¼	9½	9½	10¼
12	7¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	800	7¾	7¼	7¼	8
9¼	6	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	900	6	6	6	6½
6½	4	..	Am Ice	400	4½	4	4	4½
8⅜	5½	..	Am International	2200	6	5	5	6½
⅜	⅜	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
8¼	5½	..	Am Locomotive	100	6	6½	6½	6⅞
23¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pow	3100	5⅜	4⅝	4¾	5⅜
21	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	16½	16½	16½	..
30	17	1½	Am News	10	20	19¾	19¾	20
9¼	4⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	2700	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
24½	15	.3	Am P&L 6% pf	400	15¾	15	15	16
21½	12½	2½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	13½	12½	12½	13
7⅝	5	..	Am Radiator	3200	5½	5	5½	5¾
10⅜	7	..	Am Rolling Mill	1700	7½	7	7	7⅝
22¾	20¾	.3	Am Safety Razor	100	21	21	21	..
¼	¼	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
14⅜	11¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	13⅜	12	12	13¼
27	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6%pf	100	24½	24½	24½	..
7⅝	5½	..	Am Stl Fdries	300	5½	5½	5⅝	5½
27½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	25⅝	24	24	25¼
82¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	83	83	83	..
103¾	96½	9	Am Tel & Tel	17000	98½	96¼	96¼	99
18⅞	11⅝	..	Am Type F pf	10	12	12	12	..
19½	12	1	Am Wat W & E	400	13	12	12¼	13½
16¾	12	1	Am WW&E ct	100	12½	12½	12⅝	13⅞
5⅝	4	..	Am Woolen	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
26⅝	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	700	23	22⅜	22⅝	23
8¾	5⅞	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	6½	5⅞	6	6⅜
10¼	9	.60	Anchor Cap	700	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10½
64½	62¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	65	65	65	..
12	10½	1	Archer Daniels	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
96	95	7	Archer Dan pf	300	96	95	95½	..
99¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	45½	45½	45½	..
1⅜	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	1400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
1¼	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11½	7⅞	..	Armour Ill pf	400	7¾	7½	7⅝	8
5¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
23	18	..	Assc Dry G 1pf	200	18½	18	18	19
14¾	14¾	1	Asso Oil	20	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
46½	36½	..	Atchison T&SF	15100	38½	36½	36½	38⅞
106	84⅞	5	Atchison pf	400	63⅝	63½	63½	63⅝
23¾	17¼	..	Atl Coast Line	800	20½	18	18	20¾
5½	5¼	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
17¼	14½	1	Atl Refining	1400	15⅝	14½	14½	14⅞
12	9⅜	..	Atlas Powder	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
66	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	62½	62½	62½	..
56½	36¾	4§	Auburn Auto	6100	39¼	36¾	36¾	39½
7¾	5⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	3400	6⅜	5⅝	5¾	6¼

—B—

6¾	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	4¾	4½	4½	4⅞
15⅜	10⅛	..	Baltimore Loco pf	1700	11½	10¼	11⅛	11⅜
11⅜	8⅝	..	Balt & Ohio	3000	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	9⅝
14	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	11¾	10½	10⅝	12
73	69½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	69½	69½	69½	..
20¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	22½	22½	22½	..
4¼	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3⅝
12	7⅞	..	Beatrice Cream	400	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8⅞
4⅜	3½	..	Belding Hem	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
11½	7¼	..	Bendix Aviation	3200	7⅞	7¼	7¼	8
11⅝	9⅜	..	Best & Co	700	10	9⅝	9⅝	10⅜
16⅞	11½	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	12	11½	11⅝	12¾
8	6¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
5¾	4½	..	Blaw Knox	100	4½	4½	4½	..
14¾	11	..	Bohn Alum & Br	600	11¾	11	11	11¼
52	5	..	Bon Ami A	100	53	52	52	52½
26⅜	19¼	1.60†	Borden	4400	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
9⅜	6⅝	..	Borg Warner	1100	7½	6⅝	6⅞	7
11	8	..	Boston & Maine	200	8	8	8	..
5⅛	3	..	Briggs Mfg	900	3¼	3	3	3⅜
9	7½	1	Briggs & Strat	100	7½	7½	7½	..
38	23	..	Brooklyn Man T	4300	24⅞	22⅝	22⅝	27⅞
79⅜	67⅝	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	69	67⅝	67⅞	69⅜
82	70	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	70	70	70	70
33	31¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
2¼	2	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2	2	2	..
3	2¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
4½	2⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
5	3⅝	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
2¼	1¼	..	Budd Wheel	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
3⅝	2½	..	Bullard	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
8¼	6⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	7	6⅜	6⅜	..
9¼	5½	..	Bush Term deb	20	5⅞	5½	5½	..
23½	13⅜	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	15	14¼	14¼	15
15	9⅜	..	Byers	1000	11⅛	9¾	10	11¼
46⅛	32	7	Byers pf	40	40	32	32	..

—C—

10¾	8⅝	..	Calif Packing	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¼	¼	¼
3	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1400	2½	2	2¼	2⅛
10⅜	8	1	Canada Dry	1100	8⅞	8	8	..
44½	44½	3	Canada South'n	10	44½	44½	44½	..
14⅝	7⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3600	8⅛	7⅞	8	8⅜
50	36¾	..	Case Thresh	9400	39½	35⅞	35⅞	39⅝
60	46	4	Case Thresh pf	110	46	46	46	47½
9⅛	6	..	Caterpillar Trac	1100	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	..
63	54½	7	Century Rib pf	100	54½	54½	54½	..
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	5000	17¾	16⅛	16½	17¾
5⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5000	8¼	7	7¼	7½
5	4½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
30½	26	2½	Ches & Ohio	6100	27	26	26	27¼
3	1⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	400	1¾	1½	1½	1⅞
8⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
2⅜	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
3½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	2¼	2	2	2¼
6¼	3½	..	Chi & Nwestern	2100	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
9¼	5⅞	..	Chi & Nwest pf	100	6	6	6	6½
5⅝	3⅜	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
5⅜	4¾	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
8½	5½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	..
7	6	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	6	6	6	..
4	3	..	Childs Company	200	3	3	3	..
17¼	9⅜	1	Chrysler	12500	10¼	9⅜	9⅝	10⅜
12½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11	11	11	11
52½	49	6½	City Ice & F fp	20	51	51	51	..
13	10⅛	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
81	63	6	Colg-Palm-P-pf	200	65	65	65	63
5	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	400	3⅝	3½	3½	..
7½	5	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	5¼	5	5	..
17⅜	11⅝	1	Columbia Gas	7200	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
77⅜	65	6	Columbia G pf A	300	65	65	65	65⅜
10⅝	8¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	9
35¾	25⅜	2	Columbian Carb	1200	27⅞	25⅝	25⅝	27⅝
6	4⅜	..	Comm Credit	500	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
76½	72⅜	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	75	75	75	75
24½	19¾	3	Comm Cred A	500	22¼	19¾	19¾	22½
20	19½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	150	20	20	20	20
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	20⅝	19⅞	20	21
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	95	94½	94½	95
12½	9½	.60	Comm Solvents	5500	9¾	9½	9½	9⅞
2⅞	2	..	Comwith & So	9500	2½	2	2	2
50	29	6	Comwith & S 6pf	500	30⅜	29	29	30⅞
8⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	8¼	8	8	8¼
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3	3	3	..
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film 1 pf	800	8½	7¾	7¾	8
63¼	45½	4	Consol Gas	15000	46⅞	45½	45½	46⅞
99	93⅜	5	Consol Gas pf	200	93½	93⅜	93½	93⅞
5½	3	½	Consol Laundries	200	3½	3	3	3⅜
6⅛	5½	..	Consol Oil	4000	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
100½	97	8	Consol Oil pf	200	97	97	97	..
⅜	⅜	..	Consol Textile	1200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
¾	3½	..	Cont Baking A	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
40¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	1500	38½	37¾	37¾	..
42⅜	35¼	2	Cont Can	4500	38	35¼	36	37½
4¼	3⅝	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	3⅝	3⅝	3B	..
17¼	13½	1.20	Cont Insurance	3000	13⅞	13½	13¾	14
2¾	1⅝	..	Cont Motors	900	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
6¼	5¼	..	Cont Oil	3500	5½	4¼	5¼	5½
56¾	40½	3	Corn Products	2300	47⅞	46½	46½	47⅝
145¾	130	7	Corn Prod pf	20	130	130	130	130
4¼	3½	..	Coty	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
28⅞	24¾	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	25⅜	24¾	25¼	26
3⅞	2⅝	..	Crosley Radio	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
19	14⅜	..	Crown Cork & S	500	16¾	16	16	17
22½	19⅝	4	Crown Will Pap	10	20	20	20	..
24	17⅛	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	18½	17⅞	17¾	18½
2	1⅛	..	Cuban A Sug	300	1⅝	1½	1½	..
23½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
11⅞	7½	..	Curtis Publishing	400	8	7½	7½	..
48⅝	30	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	33¼	30	32	34
2½	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	25000	1⅝	1½	1½	1¾
3⅞	2⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
8½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..

—D—

4⅞	1	..	Davison Chem	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
6	1⅝	..	Davega St	400	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	2⅛
9¾	6¾	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
58¼	40½	..	Del & Hudson	2000	42⅝	40½	40½	44½
27⅜	18¼	..	Del Lack & W	15000	20¾	18¼	19⅛	20¾
71½	57	6	Detroit Edison	1000	60	57	57	62½
13	11½	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	11½	11½	11½	12
19¼	17⅞	1	Diamond Match	200	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18
15¾	12½	1.30	Dome Mines	4000	13¾	12¾	12¾	13⅞
15⅜	11	1.50†	Dominion Stores	6500	12⅞	11	11¼	..
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	8000	12¾	11⅛	11½	12½
⅜	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	200	⅜	⅜	¼	..
41½	33½	2	du Pont de Nem	20000	35	33½	33⅞	35
106	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	102	100¼	100¼	102

—E—

61⅜	50½	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	52¼	50½	51½	52
6	4⅜	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	4⅝	4½	4½	..
20⅞	11¾	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	13	11¾	12¼	13⅜
1¼	1	..	Elec Boat	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7⅞	4⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2500	4¾	4⅝	4½	4⅝
20½	12½	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
18¾	18¾	2	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	800	11	10¼	10¼	11¼
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	23½
31	28	3	Endicott Johnson	100	28	28	28	..
4	4	..	Engineers Pub S	500	4¼	4	4	..
31½	20⅞	.5	Engineers P S 5pf	200	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21
35	25	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	25	25	25	25
11	7¾	1½	Equitable Off Bld	600	8⅜	7¾	8	8
6½	4½	..	Erie RR	500	4¾	4½	4½	..
7⅝	5⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
4⅞	4½	2e	Eureka Vacuum	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅝

—F—

1	1	..	Fairbanks pf	10	1	1	1	..
4	3	..	Fashion Park pf	80	3	3	3	..
1⅛	⅞	..	Fed Screw W	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3½	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2½	2½	2½	3⅛
10½	7⅞	.80	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
18¾	14	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1000	15	14	14	14¾
14⅜	9⅝	1	Firestone T & R	300	10	9⅝	9⅝	10½
63⅜	50½	6	Fire T&R2pf A	200	50½	50½	50½	50½
56	46⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	48	46⅜	46⅜	47½
10½	7	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
20½	16	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	17	16	16	17¼
4	2¼	..	Foundation	300	2½	2¼	2¼	..
2½	1½	..	Fox Film A	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
26⅜	19½	2	Freeport Texas	1500	20	19½	19½	20½

—G—

4	2¾	..	Gen Am Inv	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
53	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	42	42	42	..
19⅜	15	1	Gen Am Tk Car	1000	15⅝	15	15¼	16
7⅞	5⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	600	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
15¼	13	2	Gen Baking	1700	13⅞	13½	13⅝	14
3¼	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	200	3	2¾	3	3⅛
10	6⅝	..	Gen Cable pf	20	7⅜	7½	7½	..
16⅜	10⅞	.40	Gen Electric	19500	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	12
12	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2900	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
27¾	21¼	2	Gen Foods	17200	22¼	21¼	21½	22½
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2900	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
27¾	21¼	2	Gen Foods	17200	22¼	21¼	21½	22½
1½	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1	1	1	1
13	10½	7c	Gen G&E 7% A	10	10¾	10½	10½	..
41½	28½	3	Gen Mills	200	38½	38½	38½	39¼
98	95	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95½	95	95	96
14⅜	10⅞	1	Gen Motors	39500	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
77½	67¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	68½	67¼	67¼	69
20⅛	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	1000	15	11	11	15
⅞	¾	..	Gen Realty	400	½	¾	½	⅝
7	5	..	Gen Refty pf ww	100	7	7	7	..
11	9⅜	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	30	9½	9½	9½	9¾
20¼	13¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	10100	14⅜	13¼	13¼	14½
75	64¼	5	Gillette S R pf	400	67	64¼	65	68
1½	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	¾	¾	¾	..
6	6	..	Glidden	1400	6	4¾	5	5½
4⅞	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
16⅞	13¾	1.20	Gold Dust

INTEREST IN WOOL CLIP IS RISING SLOWLY

Shearing Progressing With Prices at Lower Levels —Trading Is Quiet

Interest in the new wool clip of the United States is spreading slowly, as shearing progresses.

There have been some wools sold in California in the last week at prices which are calculated to have been the equivalent of about 35 cents, clean, landed Boston, for wools from southern and middle county sections, although more especially from the southern section of the State.

Further sales have been made in Arizona at prices which show clean landed costs for wools of the short French combing fine and fine medium types of about 32@34 cents, clean basis.

A further indication of the extent of the 1933 wool clip of this country has been afforded through the release of the United States Department of Agriculture estimate of the number of sheep and lambs on ranches and farms in the United States as of Jan. 1, 1933. According to these figures there were 51,630,000 head this year compared with 53,-321,000 head a year ago and 52,-599,000 head two years ago.

On the face of these figures, with the usual average allowance for each head of about 7 to 8 pounds of wool, it would appear that the wool clip of the United States for the present year would approximate 335,000,000 pounds. Private estimates, however, have recently been made as low as 300,000,000 pounds, exclusive of pulled wool.

Season's Estimate Lower

Perhaps an estimate of 325,000,000 pounds for the coming season would not be far wrong, especially as it is estimated that the shrinkage of the clip this coming season will be rather heavier in condition than it was last year.

In addition there should be added, probably, about 50,000,000 pounds of pulled wools.

Few states showed any increase in the number of sheep. Texas, however, showed a gain of 400,000 odd head.

In connection with the movement of the new clip of 1933, there is an added problem this year, because of the fact that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has lent money on sheep very extensively in the so-called "territory" states west of the Mississippi River.

These loans have gone through the local banks, of course, and in many instances the woolgrowers have received no money on these loans, since the banks used the Reconstruction Finance Corporation advances to reduce loans which they already had on the flocks, in some instances in excess of the amount lent by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was liberal in view of present market values for sheep.

Just what the policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be in the matter of releasing claims against wool from flocks where it has loans outstanding remains to be seen.

For the present, the wool market has fallen upon quieter times. Manufacturers evidently have sufficient wool for their current contract requirements and have found little occasion to buy wool, except in very limited quantities.

Fine Wools Inactive

Sales of fine and fine medium French combing territory wools in the original bags are hardly to be made at more than 40 cents, clean basis, and more often at 37@38 cents for good lots, with average wools at 35@36 cents, clean basis. Strictly staple grade Ohio fine delaine is quoted at 18@18½ cents with the higher price difficult to make at the moment.

Half-blood combing wools have been neglected. Some three-eighths Ohio combing has been sold at 18½ cents for very good wools.

There is still rather more interest relatively in scoured than in greasy wools. Some good double A scoured wools have been sold at 48@49 cents and some B lambs scoured, of the better type of white wool, have been sold at 37@38 cents with stained wools bringing about 33@34 cents for the best lots.

Noils and wastes are rather dull, but prices have changed little for the week. Many descriptions, especially of the white wastes, are in very light supply.

Carpet wools are dull, and offerings of No. 1 blackfaced Scotch wools are made freely at 4¾ pence, delivered, without takers, while haslocks may be had for a penny more.

Mohair is slow, with demand for very limited quantities at unchanged rates.

TOTAL PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE IS MORE THAN $15,000,000,000

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23 (AP)—The Prudential Insurance Company had more than $15,000,000,000 insurance in force on Dec. 31, according to the financial statement of the company published yesterday.

The company's income in 1932 was more than $729,727,000, while total payments to policyholders on their beneficiaries in cash or credits reached a new high of $479,959,577, an increase of nearly $90,000,000 over 1931 disbursements. There were more than 367,000 claims.

An increase of $81,071,124 in admitted assets in the last year was shown in the statement. The assets totaled more than $2,773,769,000 on Dec. 31, 41.7 per cent of which is in government, municipal, corporate and other bonds and stocks, 32.9 per cent in mortgage loans on real estate other than farms, and 7.3 per cent in mortgage loans on farms.

NEW ENGLAND STORE SALES

The New England Council points out that while sales of New England department stores have declined substantially since 1929, the percentage of decrease has been somewhat less than the comparable decrease in the United States as a whole.

LIQUID CARBONIC CORP. LOSS

Liquid Carbonic Corp. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $864,614 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with a net profit of $1,615,655 in 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alb & Susquehanna 3½s '46	82¾	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22¾	22½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	12	11¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	70	70
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '38	31¾	31¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30	29
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	76¼	75
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	55½	55
Amer Inter 5½s '49	73¼	72½
Aemr Metals Co 5½s '34	64	64
Amer Smelting 5s '47	82¾	81
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89	89
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4s '36	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105¼	104
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102
Amer T&T 5s '65	102¼	101
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105¾	105
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	41¾	39
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	89	89
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	60	54
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3	3
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73¼	72½
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	86	86
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	86	86
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	89½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	80	79
Atch T&SF 4s '09	79	79
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90½	90
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	95½	95½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	84½	84½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	18	18
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	50	49
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36¾	36¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80¾	79½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	72½	71½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	64	63½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	38½	37½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	37½	38
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	63½	61¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	64¾	64¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	37	37
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	43¼	42½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106¼	106¼
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	86	86
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	84¼	84
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	66	66
Boston & Maine 5s '55	65	65
Boston & Maine 5s '67	64½	65½
Bklyn City 1st 5s '41	72	72
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105½	105
Bklyn Man Tr sf 6s '68	88¼	87½
Bklyn Ed 5s B '53	105½	105½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109¼	109¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	99½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	105½	105¼
Bos NY 4s '55	55½	55½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102¼	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	37	36
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	89	89
By Products Coke 5½s '45	44½	44½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	105¾	105¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81½	81¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	81¾	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83	83
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86	85¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85¾	85½
Can North 4½s '35	94¾	94½
Can North deb 6½s '46	96¼	96¼
Can North deb 7s '40	98¾	98½
Can Pacific deb 4s	54	53
Can Pacific 4½s '60	62¼	62½
Can Pacific 5s '44	81¾	81¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	69½	68½
Can Pacific 5s '54	33¼	33½
Can Branch Union Pac 4s	29¾	29¾
Can District Tel 5s	106½	106
Can of Ga 5s C '59	3½	3½
Can Hudson Gas 5s '57	106	106
Can New England 4s '61	62	62
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	71	69½
Can Pacific 5s '60	53½	52½
Certainteed 5½s '48	33½	33½
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	65½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	87¼	87¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	95
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104
Ches & O 4½s B	85	84½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	90½	90½
Chicago B & Q 2½s Ill div '49	86¼	86½
Chicago B & Q gen 4½s '58	90	89½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	80½	80
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	91½	91½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	30	28
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	16	16
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 cv	44	43
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¼	4
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	15½	15
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	36¾	36¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10½	10¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	18½	17
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	48	48
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	59	59
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	21¾	21
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	10¾	10¼
Chicago Ter Rau & SE 5s '60	40	40
Chicago Ter Rau & SE in 5s '60	24	24
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	98½	97¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¼	103¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100½	99¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111¾	111¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68¼	68¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	74¾	74¾
Childs Co 5s '43	37½	37½
Chile Copper 5s '47	36¼	35
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	97¼	97¼
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 B	102¾	101¾
Cin Un Term 5s 2020 C	101¼	100¼
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	76½	75¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	48¼	48¼
Clev CC&StY 4½s E '77	43½	43¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	57½	57½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	61	61
Colo Industrial 5s '34	23	23
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	79	78
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	48¾	48½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	77	75
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 Apr	77	75
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	76	75
Com Credit Co 5½s '36	100	100
Com Credit Co 6s '34	101	101
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103½	103½
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¾	96¾
Con Gas 5s '57	100¾	100
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	104½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	56½	56½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	18	18
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	18½	18½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	75½	75½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	95½	95
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	28	27½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	12	11¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	15	14½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91	90¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	96½	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	94½	94½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	12	11
Detroit Ed 5s '62	98	98
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	78	76
Dold Packing 6s '42	67½	67½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	101½	100¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	103¾	103½
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	101¾	101½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	38¾	38½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	73¾	73¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	24¼	23
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	46	45½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	24	23
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	81¾	81¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	47	47
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	34	34
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100½	100½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	37¾	37¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76¼	75½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97½	97
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99¼	99
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	44	44
Great Northern 7s '36 A	52	50½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	43¾	43¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	45¾	45¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30½	29¾
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	105¾	105¾
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	47½	47
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83	83
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Ill Steel Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105
Ill Central 4s '53	46½	44½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	50	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	33	31
Ill Central 6½s '36	69	69
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	42½	42
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	44¼	43
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	100
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80	79¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	79	77¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	33¼	31¼
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	40¼	40
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	50¾	50
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	15¼	15
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	55½	55
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	32½	32½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	40½	40½
Int Paper 6s '55	13½	13½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	39½	39½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	43½	43¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	23	22
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	28¼	26½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	24¾	23
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	51½	50
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	62	60
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101	100¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B '57	100	100
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	53½	53¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	50½	50
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	90	89
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	84	84
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	33	32½
Kings Co El 4s '49	76	76
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	107	107
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	51	51
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	61	61
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	79¾	78
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	28¾	28
Loew's Inc 6s '41	66	65½
Long Dock 6s '35	100	100
Long Island rfg 4s '49	69¾	68
Louis Arkansas & Tex 6s '57	25¼	23½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	103
L&N uni 4s '40	85¾	85¾
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	68½	68¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	73¼	73¼
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	53½	53½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	32¾	31
Marion Steam S 6s '47	30	30
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	68½	68½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	30	30
Meade 6s '45 ww	42	41
Midvale Steel con 5s '36	87¼	87¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	74½	74
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	73	73
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	31¼	31¼
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	17	17
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9½	8¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	20¾	20
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	19½	18¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '28	42	42
Mo Pac 5s I '31	20⅝	18½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7⅝	7
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	79½	79
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	81½	81½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	78	78
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53¾	53½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	79½	79½
Nat RR Co of Mex 4½s '26 A	3	3
Nat Steel 5s '56	77	76
Newberry 5½s	68	68
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102	102
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105½	104
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	89½	89
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	52	51¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	53	51
N O T & M 5½s '54	19	18½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74¼	74¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	38	37½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38½	38
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	42	41
NYC&HR cv 6s '38	50¼	50
NY Chi & StL 4½s '74	14¾	14
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17	17
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	10½	9¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	31½	31½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¾	105¾
NY Edison 5s B '44	105½	105
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¾	112
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100	100
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107⅝	107⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	54	54
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	71¼	69¼
NY NH&H cons rg 4s '54	40½	40½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	54
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	98	98
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	97¼	96
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	103⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	40	38½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101	100½
Niag Share 5½s '50	65½	61½
Norf & Southern 5s '41	3¼	3¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	94	93¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	98¾	98¾
North Am Co 5s '81	80½	80
Nor Am Ed 5s C '89	73	72
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	76½	76½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56	55¾
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	82½	81½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	65½	63½
Nor State Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	93	93
Ore Short line gtd 5s '46	105½	104½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80¾	79¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	18¼	17½
Owens Ill Glass	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105	104¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Paramount Publix 5½s' 50	10	10
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	33	33
Paramount Fam as 6s '47	8¼	8½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87½	86
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	97	96¾
Penn Railroad 4½s gen	80½	80
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65¾	64
Penn Railroad 4¾s	80½	80½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91	90
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101¾	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101¼	101¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	33¾	33¾
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	99½	99½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	70	69½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	81	79
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	58	58
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	39	38¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	31	30¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103¼	103¼
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	32	32
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57¼	56¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22¾	22
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	41½	41½
Pub Svc EG 4½s '67	102¾	102½
Pub Svc EG 4½s 1970	102½	102¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	73	73
Purity Baking 5s '48	60	59½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	82¼	82¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22¼	22¼
Rio G W col 4s '49	32	32
Rochester Gas 5s	100½	100½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	103½	103½
Rock I ArLou 4½s '34	18¾	18½
St Louis IMS & R&G div '33	44	43¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11¼	11
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8¾	8¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12½	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	8¾	8¾
St P & Duluth 4s	80½	80½
StP M&M 4½s '33	94	93¼
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	96½	96½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	74½	73¾
Shell Union 5s '47	70½	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70	70
Sierra San F Pow 5s '49	100¼	100½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	38¾	38¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Pipe Ln 5s '42	103	103
Southern Bell Tel Tel 5s '41	104	103¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '50	69	68½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	43	41½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	41¾	40
Southern Pacific Ore 4½s '77	40¾	40¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18½	18
Southern Ry 4s MO div '38	30	29¾
Southern Ry 5s StL div '51	36	36
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	97½
Studebaker 6s '45	35	34
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	88¼	87
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	82	82
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	100½	100½
Texas Corp 5s '44	83	80½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	50⅝	49
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	48	48
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	39	38
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23½	22¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	45¼	45
Union El 5½s	104½	104
Union El L & P 5s '57	101	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	95½
Union Pacific 4s '68	74½	74½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85¼	84
Union Pacific 4½s '67	33½	32½
Union Pacific 5s	101	100½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	30¼	30
United N J 4s	100½	100½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	66	66
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	21½	21
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	24¼	24
Vanadium 5s '41	45	45
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅜	101⅜
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	60	60
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106½	106¼
West Shore 4s 2361	75¼	75
Western Electric 5s '44	97	97
Western Pacific 5s A '46	23	23
Western Union 5s '51	47	47
Western Union col 5s '38	65¾	65¾
Western Union 6½s '36	58¼	58
Western Union 5s '60	44½	44½
Wheeling Steel 4¼s B '53	44½	44½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90¾	90¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	10	10
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55	55
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55	55

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last—Feb23	Feb21
3½s '47	100.14	100.12	100.15	100.15
1st 4¼s '47	101.20	101.	101.	101.20
4th 4¼s '38	102.	101.17	101.17	102.4
4th 4¼s reg	101.16	101.16	101.16	102.4
US 3s '55	95.31	95.3	95.3	95.29
US 3⅛s '49	98.	97.19	97.19	97.31
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	100.	99.29	100.	100.2
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.	99.29	99.29	100.3
US 3⅜s '47	100.	99.4	99.4	100.16
US 3⅜s '56	102.	102.	102.	102.3
US 4s '54	104.	103.30	103.30	104.10
US 4¼s '52	107.	107.	107.	107.4

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	16	15	
Antioquia III 7s '57	8	8	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	38¼	38	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42	41⅝	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	42¼	42¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41½	41¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	42	42	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	42½	42¼	
Australia 5s '55	75¼	75¼	
Australia 5s '57	75½	75½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60½	60¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92¾	92½	
Austria Hydro 6½s	52	52	
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	59	59	
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	53½	53½	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90¾	90⅝	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '48	55½	55½	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93¾	93¾	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99⅝	99½	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103¼	102¾	
Belgium (King) 7½s '56	103¼	102¼	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	40	39¾	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	49¾	49¼	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48½	48½	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¼	4¼	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	22	21¾	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	22	21½	
Brazil (U) 8s '41	23¼	22¾	
Breda (Eresto) 7s '54 ww	76¾	76¾	
Bremen 7s '35	63	62¾	
Brisbane 6s '50	75½	75½	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27	27	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	18	18½	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s' 61	19	18	
Bulgaria 7s '67	30¾	30¾	
Canada (Dom) 4s	89¾	89½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96¾	96¾	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94½	93¾	
Canada SS Ltd 6s' 42	13¼	13¼	
Chile (Bank) 8s '61	9½	9½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¾	7½	
Chile (Rep) 8s Jan '61	7½	7½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7¾	7¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7¾	7¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8	7½	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	6¼	6¼	
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '81	13	13	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	29½	29¾	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	30	29½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	30½	29	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	59	59	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	68½	68½	
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	34¾	34¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38¾	38¾	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	94	93	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	62½	62	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	81	81	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	49	48	
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	96	96	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	97¾	97½	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	53¾	53¾	
Finland 5½s '58	61	61	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	63½	63½	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	68½	68½	
Finnish A 6½s '54	80	80	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100¼	100¼	
Frankfort 6½s '53	33	33	
French (Rep) 7s '49	131⅝	131⅝	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123½	123½	
German 7s '49	74¼	73¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	61½	61	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	61½	58	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51	49¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	59½	57½	
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '50 rcts	44	42½	
Germ Cen Elec 6s '48	40	39¾	
Germ Cen Elec 6½s '40	42	41	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	83½	80⅝	
Graz 6s '54	87¾	87¾	
Greek 6s '68	17½	17½	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	73½	72	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	26	26	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	26	26	
Ilseder

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

TOLEDO, O.—A home for those working out the problem of mental inharmony and desiring experienced care. 3128 Collingwood Ave. MRS. L. MEYRICK, Jr.-3983.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, NEW YORK
Owner sacrifices attractive home; near beaches and excellent school; semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, 2 baths; restricted neighborhood; price $8500; other rentals $60 and up. 19 Purchase Street. Tel. 671.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

HOSIERY included free to customers with every $3.95 order low priced, unsurpassed quality frocks, lingerie, hosiery; liberal commissions. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING, Dept. A-8, Watertown, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"MARY MOORE" hand-made dresses for little girls are wanted by your friends. Have you time to show them by appointment only? Liberal commission. WM. MOORE CO., Box 136, Davenport, Iowa.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1923 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
844 BEACON STREET—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50.
87 ST. STEPHEN STREET—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $65.
114 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston. Laf. 7040

Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.
Wychwood Gardens Apartment
Opposite Christian Science church. 35 minutes from New York; modern fireproof elevator building; 1½ acres of garden; large rooms and closets, wood-burning fireplaces; 2-6 rooms, $65 and up. 28 Station Plaza. Phones: Great Neck 2912 or 328.

New York City
389 WEST 109TH STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres, Express subway station and Fifth Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises.
Write for details.

NEW YORK CITY, 265 Lexington Ave. between 35th and 36th Sts., Murray Hill Section—1-3-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; agent on premises. STillwell 4-3232.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 104 West 109th St.—Four rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; convenient transit; concession; near park. SUPT.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
224 E. 54th St. El. 5-9033

Senate Committee Supports Bank Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—A joint resolution to grant the Comptroller of the Currency emergency powers until March 3, 1934, to be used in dealing with acute banking conditions received approval Feb. 21 from the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The resolution was introduced Feb. 20 by Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, who explained that while the law would be general in its application, there is urgent need for it in connection with the Michigan situation where withdrawals are being limited as a means of sustaining bank operations.

Senator Couzens pointed out that new legislation is in process of enactment by the Michigan State Legislature which would enable a segregation of deposits in an amount equal to frozen assets of a particular bank, and thus to maintain liquidity while allowing partial freedom of withdrawals in the ordinary course of business. The resolution, therefore, would allow the Comptroller of the Currency the authority necessary for national banks to join in such an operation assuring success of the program when used on a state-wide basis.

New Alcohol Study Released by Drys

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Firm in its conviction that the future of the dry question is in the hands of young people, Allied Forces for Prohibition on Feb. 21 released for national distribution a new study course on the problem of alcohol prepared by members of its youth divison with a limited number of adult sponsors and educators.

The new outline, "Alcohol and My Generation," quotes many authorities on liquor, among them Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. Irving Fisher and Dr. Walter R. Miles, besides the British Control Board and "The Brewers Journal."

Both wet textbooks and dry compilations are included in the reading lists proposed for students enrolling in the course, which will be taught in schools, clubs, church groups and by Allied Youth councils in numerous cities and villages.

TO INVESTIGATE DAIRY PRICES

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 23 (AP)—A resolution providing for a joint legislative investigation of dairy prices was adopted by the Senate and House Feb. 20,

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 22A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3333.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE
HIGH GRADE OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Boston corporation has a few surplus items that can be bought for less than half of cost; steel and mahogany; desks, chairs, tables, filing and storage cabinets, waste baskets, containers, letter trays; also rugs, Ediphone sets, etc.; inspection invited. Telephone Com. 1900.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, northern outside exposure, mornings or evenings, or Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday afternoons. 551 Fifth Ave. Van. 3-8164.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7181

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

At NUTLEY, N. J. 7½ waterfront acreage, Passaic River, channel side. Washington outlet bridge, Paterson 6 miles. Newark airport, tunnel, Causeway, 4 miles. Boulevard, trees; watertap. MALLABY, Sharon, Conn.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1207 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

REFINED women, sell high grade wearing apparel accessories; liberal commissions. WHITE, 150A West 66th St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell high-quality line of cleaning and janitor supplies to schools, institutions, public buildings, etc.; liberal commissions; repeat business; permanent territory; applications invited from sincere, successful salesmen who can stand investigation and who are willing to work hard. Write in detail to W. D. CARPENTER CO., Syracuse, New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG business man desires home with family of culture; Queens or Manhattan; Christian Scientists preferred; compensation dependent upon opportunity to profit by such home atmosphere. Box K-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE room in private family; nice home for right party; board optional; near Harvard Square. Univ. 8991-J, Cambridge.

N. Y. C., 83rd (Broadway)—Large, sunny outside room adjoining bath with shower; exceptionally, clean, quiet, refined surroundings. Trafalgar 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave.—Four windows, water, privileges, all conveniences, piano; double $10, single $8. Sacramento 2-8197. MOFFETT.

N. Y. C., 601 West 180th St.—Sunny outside room, exceptional, clean, single-double, shower, elevator, reasonable. Wa. 7-8484 (Apt. 35).

NEW YORK CITY, 25 Park Avenue—Small room, large window, for business woman. Call Caledonia 5-3377.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Near church, large rooms, lavatory, fireplace, gas if desired; pleasant house and grounds. 59 Prince St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DIEMAKER, tool, model, experimental work including multiple plunger press (eyelet); wide experience, executive ability. Write Box J-2, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

ATTENDANT housekeeper wishes position in small family; loving service. MISS STEELE, 340 West 55th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7760.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Experienced nurse will give service by the hour. Telephone Un. 0263 or Ch. 4336.

COMPANION, cheerful, good reader, knowledge stenography, typewriting, assist with housework; drives own car; wish Christian home; moderate compensation; free to go anywhere. ADELE BISHOP, 535 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER, little experience, punctual, faithful; operate any typewriter, adding machine or mimeograph. MISS M. WILLIAMS, 42 W. Fourth St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

WANTED, April 1, 5-room apartment, within 8 miles of Boston; rent must be moderate, modern improvements; give all details. Box B-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Only Three More Days to Save in the
February Furniture Sale
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

SPECIAL VALUE
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
$1 Day at
MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

GREENWICH

Good morning everybody
Old Dutch Cleanser
The Circle Store
Groceries
91 Lake Ave. Tel. 2441

Arcadia Service Station
TEXAS GAS—TEXAS OIL
All Accessories—Auto Repairs
COURTESY ALWAYS
Arcadia Road, near Post Office
Old Greenwich, Conn.

A. V. SHUTTLEWORTH
PLUMBING—HEATING
JOBBING
Tele. Old Greenwich 7-0082
6 MORTIMER DRIVE, OLD GREENWICH

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

'blue coal'
Household Fuel Corp.
Phone Greenwich 2920

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

LEES LANZA STUDIOS
Voice, Diction, Interpretation
Piano and Organ
271 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2999

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELERS
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARTFORD

"How To Use English"
A Guide to Correct Speech and Writing
By FRANK H. VIZETELLY
Editor of New Standard Dictionary
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Recommended by chefs
RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Kendall Oils—Alemite Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Pyrofl Distributors for Hartford County
Potomac Service Station
387 Park St. Just west of Washington

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS
Makers of half-tone, line and color plates for commercial and advertising purposes
COMMERCIAL ILLUSTRATORS
NEW HAMPSHIRE PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO.
386 WILSON STREET MANCHESTER, N. H.

Hatch & North Coal Co.
HAZLE BROOK COAL
"The Leader in Uniform Quality"
OIL—COKE
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

MERIDEN

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

BUTLER'S INSURANCE OFFICE
All Kinds of Insurance
Opposite the Town Clock

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUES
2-4 daily except Saturdays

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
One Corset
often decides the fate of a dozen gowns—
Recognizing that the newer fashions depend on some sort of "restraining influence" we have engaged the services of an experienced corset stylist with excellent metropolitan experience. She will be happy to give you her personal attention at any time.
Corsets—Second Floor

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

Please mention the Monitor when ordering your fuel
Phone 5-4116

HOME COAL CO. Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
8-3139

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
123 TEMPLE ST.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

BULLARD'S
ELM ST. COR. ORANGE
37th Semi-Annual Club Sale of
Glenwood Ranges
Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

REMOVAL SALE of Antiques
at Greatly Reduced Prices
Nellie Sprague Lockwood
is moving into smaller quarters on WESTPORT AVENUE.
Tel. 845 NORWALK, CONN. Post Road

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
The Leading Dry Goods Store
28-34 WALL STREET Tel. 550
You will enjoy shopping in our store—Always something new and at reasonable prices.

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVE., NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVE., NEW CANAAN

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Special in the First-of-February
SALES!
C. O. Miller Co. Cold Cream and Cleaning Cream—
reg. $1.00 each jar—
For February: 2 jars for $1.00!
TOILET GOODS: FIRST FLOOR
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET STAMFORD, CONN.

Final Clearance of Overcoats
Two Groups—$15 and $25
Values $50.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Mrs. H. MOLTASCH
RENTAL SPECIALIST
GURLY BUILDING STAMFORD, CONN
Furnished, Unfurnished—Remarkable Values—Estates, Farms, Houses, Bungalows, Apartments
Phone 3-3245

THE Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

WATERBURY

A New Pair Absolutely Free of
"PRESTIGE"
PURE SILK HOSE
If they do not wear satisfactorily in every way.
"Prestige" Silk Hose for Women combine STYLE, QUALITY and REASONABLE PRICE. See them at our Hosiery Department.
$1.00 a pair
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Wilbur Coon Shoes for Women
"A made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes"
in styles that are always new and smart. Widths AA to EEE, $5.95 and $6.95

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Phones: Belmont 9461; Chesapeake 9374
Kraft's Quality Market
Table Luxuries
3809-11 OLD YORK ROAD at 39th Street

The DOROTHY-MARIE BEAUTY SALON
Specialists in all branches of beauty culture.
Oak Court Apts. Phone
3212 Walbrook Avenue Liberty 1818

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Whitney's
Fine Furniture
Now Priced
10 to 50% Off During
February Sale
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

GRACE & MERIT
MILLINERY
21 North Pearl Street
Smart Spring Styles
at Attractive Low Prices
$1.98 to $5.00

Cantilever Shoe for Men & Women
65 COLUMBIA STREET
We ask you to compare
Black Stork Anthracite
with any other grade.
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
Phone 3-1268

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-259 HUDSON AVENUE
DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
General Repairing

BINGHAMTON

Cloverdale Farms Co.
Phone 2-5361
"A" Pasteurized Milk
Certified Milk
Guernsey "A" Raw Milk
Cottage Cheese
Buttermilk, Butter
Ice Cream

THE LEADER
MILLINERY
29 Court Street
Stunning New Styles
Very Moderately Priced
$1.98 to $4.98

Hats that bloom in the Spring tra-la!
Entrancing New Models
STRAWS and FELTS—*see them today.*
at McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Stetson, Bostonian, Florsheim
I. Miller Beautiful Shoes and Hose

BRONXVILLE

Eugène Method of
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting and Shaping by Male Operator
Marcel and Finger Waving
Facials
Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
SARA H. FRY
16 STUDIO ARCADE
Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Road West, North End of Sta. Plaza

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

Buy your Candy from our Drug Store, also Toilet and Household Necessities.
EDGAR S. BELLIS
Phone 1073 116 PONDFIELD ROAD

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
HAVE MOVED TO
47-49 So. Third Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Telephone Oakwood 3183
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave. Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Tuckahoe

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 823½ Pondfield Road

BUFFALO

ESTABLISHED 1868 D. J. STICKNEY COAL CO.
Cone Cleaned READING Anthracite
Doner Hanna Semet-Solvay Coke
D. J. STICKNEY COAL CO.
• 161 PEARL STREET Cl. 0796

GRACE PICKARD
508 DELAWARE AVENUE
MODEL AND EXCLUSIVE HATS $5.00 up
Made in Our Workroom, $7.50 up
KNITTED SUITS HANDBAGS

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
Let's Start Over Again
1339 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

Mark Twain Candies
HOME MADE
MARK TWAIN HOTEL
RUTH KLINE BETTY BATES

ITHACA

QUALITY BAKED GOODS *and* NUT MEATS
at
Lenray Bakery and Delicatessen
218 WEST STATE ST. Phone 9395

JAMESTOWN

FINE WATCHES
PERFECT DIAMONDS
Our Repair Work Guaranteed
C. E. Bradley Inc.
Next Door to Shea's Theatre

KENMORE

Premier Foods
at
WERNER'S MARKET
Groceries and Delicatessen
3148 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 9832

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

Patronize *Your* Community
Enjoy Good Milk and Better Service by Phoning Your Order to
JOHNSON'S INDEPENDENT DAIRY
208 MAYVILLE AVENUE Del. 7827

Kenmore Coal and Ice Co.
MOVING
16 Lincoln Blvd Ri. 1320

Long Island

ELMHURST

It's Good When It Comes From
EDINA BAKERY
BREADS—CAKES—PIES
9058 Corona Ave. New. 9-3512

LENDING LIBRARY
Fiction and Cultural Books
Greeting Cards, Gifts, etc.
Latest Jigsaw Puzzles
ELMHURST BOOK SHOP
43-37 91st Place at Elm Bridge

Havemeyer 9-0057
Elmhurst Van & Storage Co.
Local and Long Distance Moving
LICENSED PIANO MOVERS
43-28 91ST PLACE At Elmhurst Bridge

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Cor. MOTT and CORNAGE AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0867
RED STAR MARKET
LAWRENCE—MEAT DEPT.
WEEK-END SPECIALS
Legs of Lamb 19c
Soup Chickens (5 lbs. and over) 17c
270 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

Open Evenings for Your Convenience
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.

HEMPSTEAD

Stetson Hats Stein-Bloch Clothes
Substantial Reduction
SUITS and OVERCOATS
Formerly Selling for $30
NOW $20.00
ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, INC.
262 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FOR THE HOME
Unusual Accessories, Tables, Lamps, Pottery, Glassware, etc.
CURTAINS AND DRAPES TO ORDER
LILY J. KROBOTH
37-50 82nd Street Pom. 6-4375

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Haberman's Dairy and Grocery
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVE. Hav. 4-8290

HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE
JACOB FRIEDMAN
—JEWELER—
Careful Repairing at Modest Rates
40-42 82ND ST., opp. Jackson Theatre
NEW. 9-5804 40-12 82ND STREET

Stouck's
We make our own
Ice Cream and Candies
Delicious Hot Lunches and Dinners served daily for 50c.

Phone NEWton 9-6975 Delivery Anywhere
PERFECTION
CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
40-20 82ND ST. *Near Subway Station*

JAMAICA

Whenever the Occasion—
Whatever the Need—
Giffen's Hollis Flower Shop
190-26 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Hollis 5-0820

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

Community Filling Station
WALTER G. KOSCH, Prop.
Broadway and Stauderman Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
BATTERY SERVICE GENERAL REPAIRS
TIRE HOSPITAL GAS AND OIL
Day Phone 3793 Night Phone Rockville Centre 7024

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Plaza Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Experts in all branches of Beauty Culture.
96-15 SPRINGFIELD BLVD.
MISSOURI 7-3171

RICHMOND HILL

SKLOW'S PHARMACY
THE DRUG STORE RELIABLE
119-05 JAMAICA AVE. at 119th St.
TOILETRIES REIDS ICE CREAM
FREE DELIVERY
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-8976

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

PRUDENCE
Ready to Serve
CORNED BEEF HASH
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

JOSEPHSON BROS.
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
109-02 Jamaica Ave.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4348

Home: 9123 80th Street Mich. 2-3353
IRVING ALBERT
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
280 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
(Elective Annuities Explained Gladly Without Charge)
Tel. Cortlandt 7-8967

WILKENS' MARKET
Prime Meats
106-02 Jamaica Avenue
Phone RICHMOND HILL 2-7524

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

THE Majestic Laundry
is at your service at all times
You can also take advantage of our cash and carry and save 20%
Majestic Laundry, Inc.
106 No. Park Avenue
Tel. Rockville Centre 62

TELEPHONE 3248 R. V. C.
KETCHAM LODGE
DINING ROOM
MRS. H. HOLMSTROM, Prop.
FROM A BITE TO A BANQUET
54 LINCOLN AVENUE

TYDOL
GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
STARTERS, GENERATORS and IGNITION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
N. PARK AND GRAND AVE. Tel. 7849

Hand Knit Sportswear
Made to your measurements. Your choice of color and design from $35.00 up.
Josephine
266 A MERRICK ROAD

SALES - RADIO - SERVICE
TUBES REPAIRS
Electrical Appliances
Phone R.V.C. 1407 P. G. STEARNS
54 MAINE AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTER
Freeport
Weiss
Tailor to Gentlewomen
FINE FURS
SUITS, COATS TO ORDER
3 EAST MERRICK ROAD Tel. 4405

SMART MILLINERY
KNOX STETSON
HATS, $2.00 up
KAYLE HAT SHOPPE
60 WEST MERRICK ROAD Freeport 3599

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, L. I. Telephone 603
Dinners Daily, Sundays, Holidays 75c, 85c and $1
Guest Rooms—Tourists

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 3840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Corner of Palmer and Mamaroneck Aves.
SHEFFER'S
DRY GOODS
Telephone Mamaroneck 2070

Upholstering and Draperies
Furniture Made to Order
AUGUST STURM
39 Years with H. F. Huber Co., Fifth Avenue, New York City
Tel. Park 3022-W or Call at
75 FIRST ST., HARRISON, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

The MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY

28 Years a Home Bank
A Bank that seeks to serve its clients and the community
Five Banking Offices located convenient to home and business.

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
BY
CHARLES J. SCHOEN
P. A. MURRAY AGENCY
TEL. OAK 6500

Fine China
Glassware
Gifts
Open Stock Dinnerware
The Lorham Shop
209 GRAMATAN AVE.
MT. VERNON

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

For Appointment Tel. Oak 2154
45 PROSPECT AVE. MT VERNON, N. Y.
Van Praag's
"Specializing in Corset Fitting"
Fownes Gloves Gotham Gold Stripe

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

The C. F. S. MILK Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

DUBOIS & FULLERTON
Auto Service Station
323-325 LIBERTY ST. Newburgh, N. Y.
Phone 760

PHONE 1202 L. DOUGLAS BALDWIN
Carnright & Baldwin
Exterior and Interior Decorating
Paints—Oils—Glass—Putty—Varnishes
Wall Paper
117 WATER STREET

NEW ROCHELLE

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
Phone New Rochelle 1000

FRANK CATALDO
For Better Quality Meats
Provisions and Vegetables
We deliver in New Rochelle and Pelham
Tel. N. R. 2392 and 5637
95 UNION AVENUE

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017

FERGUSON'S FINE FOODS
Telephone N. R. 8400

NOOK *and* CORNER
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
HUGUENOT and CENTER
Mr. and Mrs. H. WALTERS

I. B. COHEN
Features
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
BOSTONIAN SHOES
307 Main Street

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

A. WARENDORFF
FLOWER SHOP
1199 Broadway BOgardus 4-3538
EFFICIENT SERVICE REASONABLE PRICES

ANNUITIES, LIFE GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR H. COHEN
10 EAST 43RD ST. VA3-5460

WM. N. CALLAHAN CO.
Incorporated
Insurance : Bonds : Real Estate
BROKERS
TRafalgar 7-0100
Central Savings Bank Bldg.
2112 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Boulevard Hand Laundry
We desire to serve you
Do good work—Please the critical
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 W. 69 St. Tel. Trafalgar 7-3470

Harlor
703 MADISON AVE. AT 63RD ST.
Josephine Lowenbein, Mgr.
GOWNS and MILLINERY

Borough of Brooklyn

Be Careful Who Cleans Your Clothes Send Them to
F. BRAVERMANN
2135 BEVERLY ROAD
(NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.)
FRENCH DRY CLEANING, PRESSING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.
Tel. BUckminster 2-9166
We call for and deliver.

TEL. BUCKMINSTER 2-7044
Emil's Beauty Salon
Exclusive But Not Expensive
PERMANENTS $5-$10
Watch for Our Weekly Special
2239 CHURCH AVENUE
Between Bedford and Flatbush Avenue

The Women's Wear Shop
OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT IS WORTH A VISIT
Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE Established 1889

Permanent Waving and Hair Goods by
Carlson & Carlson, Inc.
"A fine beauty shop"
284 Livingston St., nr. Bond St. Triangle 5-3700

Watch for Our Weekly Specials
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
HIGH GRADE
DAIRY and GROCERY PRODUCTS
Telephone Orders Welcome
All Orders Promptly Delivered
409 86TH STREET Cloverdale 6-4027

THE OGILVIE PRESS
PRINTERS
Church and Reading Room Printing
Lecture Cards, Stationery, Letters, Etc.
Social and Business Printing
1469 Fulton Street Lafayette 3769
Near Tompkins Avenue

ROYALTON GARAGE
Cars Stored With or Without Service
1386 ATLANTIC AVENUE
(Near New York Avenue)
WM. HUBERT LAFAYETTE 3-0700

PELHAM

Edmund's BEAUTY SALON
Specialist in
Artistic
Finger Waving
299 Wolf's Lane Phone
On Third Street Pelham 0559

Telephone Pelham 3493
BILTMORE VALET
CLEANING—TAILORING
PRESSING—DYEING
Quality Work, Moderate Prices, Courteous and Prompt Service
987 MAIN STREET, New Rochelle, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

"ELINOR BLUE"
The New Spring Shade in dresses—introduced by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—on display at
N. NUGENT'S
314 MAIN STREET

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y

Arthur C. Hankinson
ATLAS TIRES
COLONIAL GASOLINE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6085

To Keep Your Clothes Clean and Freshly Pressed Is Most Important
Men's Ties Only 10c each
Cleaners SWISS Dyers
Phone 644 542 MAIN STREET

VIP
Spring Flowers
Are in Season
"Saltford" Quality
Costs No More
The Wallace Co.
MID-WINTER SALE
FURNITURE and RUGS

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone: Monroe 823
61½ ROWLEY STREET
8-11 a. m. daily except Saturdays

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

CANDY HOUSE
413 STATE STREET
DeLuxe Chocolates
Either Milk and Dark or all Dark Chocolates. Quality chocolates 60 to the pound.
Fine candy enjoyment of nut meats, creamy caramels, honey nougats, butter almond toffees, genuine true fruit marmalades, and a wide range of others.
1 lb. $1.00, 2 lbs. $2.00
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE GUARANTEED
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
324 Main Street, East

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

INSURE
WITH US and SAVE MONEY
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
ROCHESTER THEATRE BUILDING

OIL BURNERS
Domestic and Industrial
F. A. Mott Electric Co.
196 Chestnut Street Stone 33

IF IT is insurable we write it, in fact, we write all forms of Insurance with the Oldest, Largest, Safest Multiple Line Insurance organization in the World.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.
Tel. Stone 78 418-422 GRANITE BLDG.

RUMFORD'S BAKING POWDER
Full Pound 31c a lb.
ELDER'S
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

MANICURING
RUTH I. FOX
1445 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
Stone 4829

WE SUGGEST
Edith Ellis
HOME MADE CANDIES
Now to be had at New Low Prices.
38 EAST AVENUE
SODAS LUNCHES DINNERS

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

HEATED APARTMENT FOR RENT
3814 LAKE AVE., near Lake Theater, three rooms and bath, everything in first-class condition, $30.00 per month. J. E. GOUTREMONT, Real Estate, Main 4616.

MRS. MOREHOUSE FOOD SHOP
SANDWICHES—CHICKEN SALAD
INDIVIDUAL CHICKEN PIES
HOME-MADE CAKES, PIES, COOKIES
470 COURT ST. Ph. Main 7099

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MAY RYAN
HAIR DRESSING for an Artistic and Individual Hair Dress. Call Stone 2723
Special prices on shampoo and waves each Monday and Tuesday.
80 EAST AVENUE, Room 310

RYE

Fuel Oil
COAL CEMENT
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

Theodore Fremd
RYE, N. Y.
MEAT and POULTRY
ALWAYS THE BEST
61 PURCHASE ST. Tel. 153-152

SCARSDALE

PRINTER WICK
846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

JOHN R. PHILIP
Plumbing, Heating, Roofing
54 GARTH ROAD
Ph. Scarsd'le 2200-2201 Night calls 924

Here to Serve You
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Housewares, Devoe Paints
Hardware
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

A Safe Deposit Box
Have YOU One?
Everyone needs a Safe Deposit Box for *some* purpose. Let us show you the best at reasonable rentals—at the
Schenectady SAVINGS Bank
Where Clinton Crosses State

COATS FROCKS SUITS
And all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

THE WALLACE STORE
Is filled with Newness and the most unusual Values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
THE WALLACE CO.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

You Are INVITED
to see the
New Smith Corona Portable Typewriter
UNION BOOK CO., INC.
257 STATE STREET

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET Phone 4-3161

SYRACUSE

'blue coal'
Niagara Hudson Coke
Vincett Coal Co.
115 E. GENESEE ST. Tel. 2-0163

Carolyn M. Bicknell
BEAUTY SALON
Established 1910
33 years of service is your guarantee of superior work.
Special $5 Permanent
516 S. Warren St., Hotel Syracuse

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER
MAPSTONE BROS.
MEATS, GROCERIES AND FRUIT
560 EAST GENESEE STREET

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA

February Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
Take a stroll through the beautiful aisles of furniture—see the bedroom, living room, dining room suites and comfortable chairs. You'll save on these finely constructed pieces.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
Utica, New York

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS for MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

76th Annual Store-Wide Clearance Sale
FURRIERS SINCE 1857
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

ELLEN BLDG., 122 BLANDINA ST.
ELLEN
Real Estate-Insurance
"INSURE IN ELLEN INSURANCE"
TELEPHONE NO. 4-1197

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-5161

WATERTOWN

Some Very Particular Dresses
for
very particular persons
$10.75
Fashions you'll want to see before you buy a Spring dress ANYWHERE! Prints, high shades, dark colors with white touches. Regular and half sizes.
EMPSALL'S
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE

Your Noon Day Luncheon
Can be a pleasure if you come here.
SANDWICHES — FOUNTAIN DRINKS
BOORAS Original Home Made ICE CREAM
Booras Confectionery (In the Arcade)

Please mention the Monitor when ordering
S. B. Higgins
PHONE 2567
HIGGINS QUALITY COAL

WHITE PLAINS

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
Ask us for FREE Catalogue
"The Joy of Color"
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE
80 Main Street Phone W. P. 4300

EVA KENNEDY
BEAUTY SALON
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.50
Shampoo, Finger Wave, Manicure 2.00
Roger Smith Hotel, 129 Post Rd.
PHONE W. P. 10110

J. J. Foley Coal Co.
COAL and WOOD
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
Phone White Plains 832

A NEW SERVICE
Suits and overcoats made to your individual measure—right here in our own shop—at moderate prices.
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

DEROBERTS BEAUTY SALON
Featuring our usual High-Class Special Permanent Wave, $7.50
47 MAIN STREET Tel. Yonkers 5435, 9083

Rime-O-Grams No. 96

Operas

PUBLISHED JAN. 25
ANSWERS

1.
When newly wed bride
And lost lover met,
The climax was reached
With brilliant sextette.
(Lucia di Lammermoor)

2.
In this opera airy
With melody ringing,
Not the least is the music
Of Buttercup's singing.
(H. M. S. Pinafore)

3.
Two glorious numbers
Its beauty proclaim:
The powerful quartette,
The air "Dearest Name."
(Rigoletto)

4.
Fantastic the tales
Of the raconteur droll,
And the rapturous lilt
Of the sweet barcarolle.
(Tales of Hoffman)

5.
The chorus of gypsies,
The fond troubadour,
And the princess he loves,
Sing the songs we adore.
(Il Travatore)

WINNERS

Mrs. W. T. Sels, Stamford, Conn.
Miss Blythe Sherwood, New York
Miss Beulah Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Arthur H. Cohen, New York City
Miss Nancy Nicol, Hackensack, N. J.
C. F. Snyder, Cumberland, Md.
Mrs. August Plishker, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Church, Chicago
San Albanese, Bayside, L. I.
Mrs. Alice M. Craske, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Harold Thompson, Great Barrington, Mass.
William D. Belknap, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. G. M. Sleeper, Dallas, Texas.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.
W. I. Parks, Scarth, Manitoba, Canada.
Miss Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Miss S. Alberson, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Miss A. L. Dickerman, New Haven, Conn.
Miss M. Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. M. K. Waley, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. A. K. M., Middlebury, Vt.
Miss G. A. Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Miss N. C. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss Anita Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Ida L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. M. B. Norton, Arkansas City, Kan.
Miss F. R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss K. Chisholm, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Mrs. M. B. Van Maanen, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Blanche Grillo, Washington, D. C.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. G. L. Wiebel, Cumberland, Md.
Miss Ruth A. Brown, New York City.
Mrs. R. Thomas, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss A. Campbell, Montreal.
Miss G. Sheldon, Lincoln, Neb.
William R. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
John C. W. Bird, New York City.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Mrs. Martha Schads, Piacentia, Calif.
Miss Nedra Blake, Woodfords, Maine.
Robert Q. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. M. R. Wetmore, Jackson, Miss.
Miss Alice W. Metz, Richmond, Calif.
Mrs. M. H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss L. B. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss L. R. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
Miss A. M. Michael, Edmonton, Canada.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York, N. Y.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston.
Miss Adelia Hoffman, East Moline, Ill.
Mrs. D. B. Hoffman, East Moline, Ill.
A. P. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. E. J. Waires, Scranton, Penna.
Miss L. Smith, Boston.

DAILY FEATURES

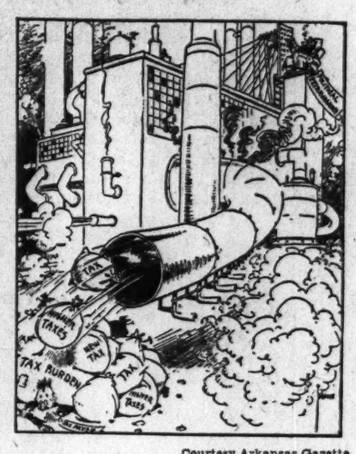
Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Chicago Tribune
Gleaners.

Courtesy Des Moines Register
Seems as Though Something Ought to Start Pretty Soon.

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
There Ought to Be a Safer Way Than That.

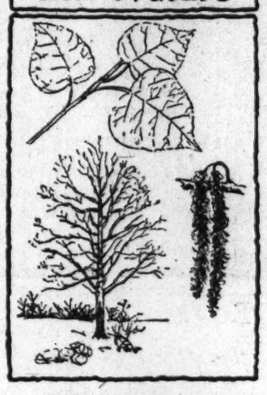
Courtesy Richmond Times-Dispatch
A Graceful Exit.



Courtesy Arkansas Gazette
A "One-Man Factory" That Ought to Be Closed.

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Tonsorial Problems.

All Nature



Quaking Aspen

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHEN zephyrs wake, the aspen's trembling leaves must shake," an English poet writes, in calling attention to this most characteristic feature of the quaking or trembling aspen. (Its Latin designation stresses this—Populus tremuloides, "trembling poplar.") Even when no breeze seems to be stirring, the rippling leaves of the aspen whisper delicately to one another.

The American aspen measures up to the rest of the poplar family in growing ability, especially in denuded forest areas where ruthless slaughter of valuable timber means a long period of slow recovery. The birches and poplars quickly cover and shade the ground, thus aiding the plants of the forest floor and the slower growing conifers and hardwoods which give our forest lands value.

The aspen is a medium-sized tree from 30 to 60 feet high, with smooth, gray-green bark and a tapering trunk. The wood is close-grained and soft and is of little use commercially for anything but paper pulp. The American Indians found another use for it, though. They stripped the outer bark and used the sweet inner bark for food.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

60

The Mayor, as well as the City Clerk and the Aldermen, were among the guests at the meeting which turned out to have been the largest number of persons ever gathered together at one time and at one place in the history of the city.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THOU that hast given so much to me,
Give me one thing more, a thankful heart;
Not thankful when it pleaseth me,
As if Thy mercy had spare days,
But such a heart whose pulse may be thy praise.
—GEORGE HERBERT

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Testimony, testimonial (several inquiries)—These words are more or less interchangeable, being derived from the Latin *testis*, "a witness." Since "testimonial" is so widely applied to a written statement regarding one's ability or conduct, or to any token of respect or regard presented to a person publicly, "testimony" is being used more and more to designate the familiar oral declaration or affirmation of a witness to establish or prove some fact.

We hear of "testimonial dinners," etc., not "testimony dinners"—unless witness-bearing to the truth of something is permitted.

Here it may be noted that, in a broad sense, a "testimony" may be for or against a person or thing (as a testimony in court); a "testimonial" is always for.

Mary (G. B. McD., who reports hearing *Mury*)—The *a*, as we have mentioned in this column on other occasions, is preferably long as in *mate*, *May'-ry*.

Adorable (G. B. McD.)—The first *a* is as in *sofa*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

The Definition

"Father, how far is it between your ears?" asked a schoolgirl of her father.

"I think it is 7½ inches," he answered.

"No, father, it is halfway around the block," she declared.

"If I had said that in my childhood," commented the father, "it would have meant the woodshed."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

The Youngest

"Ouch, Mummie, that's my toe!" exclaimed small Janey, who was playing out in the garden.

"Which toe, dear?" the mother inquired.

"My youngest one," sobbed Janey.—*Parent's Magazine.*

The Same Ring

"Marie was afraid her engagement ring wouldn't be noticed."

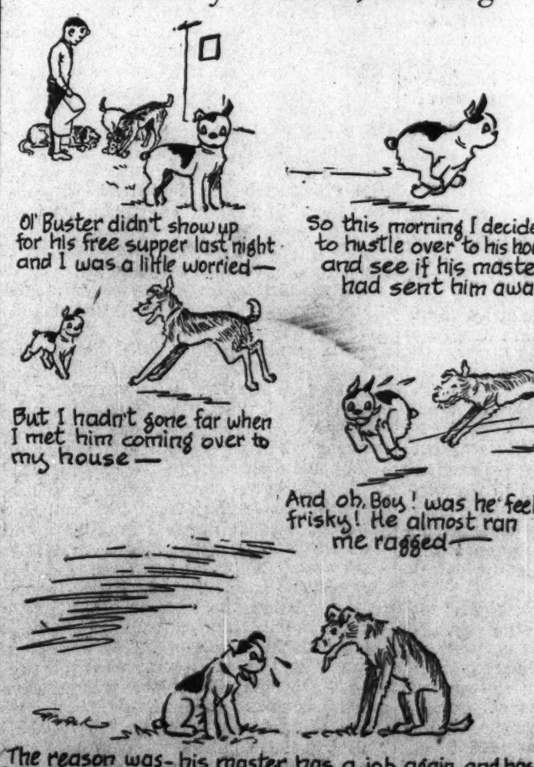
"Noticed? Why, at least three of the girls recognized it at once."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Simple

He: "I don't know whether to be a barber or an author."

She: "Toss for it? Heads or tales."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Ol' Buster didn't show up for his free supper last night and I was a little worried—
But I hadn't gone far when I met him coming over to my house—
So this morning I decided to hustle over to his house and see if his master had sent him away—
And oh, Boy! was he feeling frisky! He almost ran me ragged—
The reason was—his master has a job again and has begun to give him his regular suppers once more, and he was out celebrating—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Betty-Jane'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reno, Nev.

"I'M EIGHT years old; how old are you?" "I'm half-past eight," answered the white-faced little girl, the blue shadows under her eyes seeming to deepen under the searching glance of little Betty's keen eyes.

"Well, you don't look it; you're no bigger than me," returned Betty. "What's your name?"

"Jane."

"That's a pretty name; but I don't like your clothes . . . much," candidly, and cruelly perhaps, with the frankness of childhood.

The scarlet flush that spread over the thin little face deepened as Jane pressed the "jography" closer against the clumsily mended rent in the "school dress." She perhaps thought shudderingly of her "home dress."

"I'll tell you what—come with me." Eagerly Betty reached out a manicured hand for the scrawny little fingers of her adopted friend.

"No." Jane hesitated with shy pride.

"Aw, come on. I've got lots of dresses; and you'd look prettier in them than I would anyway. 'What's one dress more or less?' That's what mother says, and now I see she's right," added Betty to herself.

Betty hoped mother would be shopping, while she scrubbed Jane in a real bathtub, but she wasn't.

But mother was a "little Betty" grown up—she understood. But she did remonstrate gently when it came to dressing Jane up in Betty's "very best" dress, undies, silk skirts and woolly sweater.

But Betty's arguments prevailed, and little Jane skipped eagerly home in her new finery with a fat quarter clutched firmly in a tight little fist—a quarter that Betty had shaken out of her Christmas bank. "It took some shaking, but I made it," Betty told her mother. "And, oh, yes, I let her take my new doll. We're going to own her together, . . . you just can't give away your very own babies, can you, mother?"

"No, dear," mother's eyes were moist.

"And we changed her name. We're going to call her 'Betty-Jane.'"

And mother pressed "her very own baby" tightly in loving, understanding arms.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Pastel shades for men's attire are to be popular for spring wear, we read. Which puts us in the mode again, the beneficent sunlight of the past few years having faded some of our attire to a delicate pastel green.

Albany Knickerbocker Press: One man in New York cast 160 ballots in the last election, and yet people complain that men do not take citizenship seriously.

Detroit News: A radio comic asks suggestions for a name for his 15-minute period of gags and funny stories. How about "Auld Lang Syne"?

Richmond Times Dispatch: A sparrow perched on a golf ball on a British course just as an amateur was about to drive. Sometimes a bird knows best.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Crisis of Disarmament

WITH the meeting of the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference on January 31, the negotiations which have been dragging on in one form or another since 1926 entered on what seems to be their last lap. It seems desirable, therefore, to take stock of the situation, size up the difficulties—which are many and serious—and see what favorable omens there are to counterbalance them.

In the first place, it will be well to recognize quite frankly that, except as regards abolishing chemical and bacteriological warfare, complete agreement has been reached on not one single item of the many that have been under discussion at Geneva.

It has been agreed that tanks and big guns ought to be limited both in size and numbers, but there is still room for much disagreement as to what size and what numbers. Similar, or even more dismal, tales must be told of ships, of military personnel, of bombing airplanes. Every nation professes an ardent desire for limitation, particularly for others, and adheres firmly to its own method of achieving it.

Nor, on the face of it, is there a much brighter prospect on the political side. A formula was found December 11 last which brought Germany back into the discussions, from which she had been absent since June. But it was a formula capable of diverse interpretations. It assumes, to begin with, that a disarmament convention will ultimately be signed and that Germany will get theoretical equality with France under it.

But there is such ample margin for disputation over the practical application of this theoretical equality that the more gloomy of the diplomats are already predicting that there will be no convention. And what, one may ask, happens then? In theory, no doubt, Germany would lose the right to equality. In practice, of course, she would just take it.

Again, the five-power agreement of December 11 makes success or failure of the disarmament convention hinge on the question of French security. The present French proposals are based quite unmistakably on the participation of the United States in some new declaration of policy based on the Stimson statement of last August, that in a future war there could be no neutrals. Is the United States ready to make such a declaration? Alternatively, is France ready to withdraw this condition? At the moment, the answer to both questions appears to be very decidedly in the negative.

It is evident from these few examples that the conference is facing a highly critical situation. It faces it, moreover, with the knowledge that the French Cabinet is liable to meet heavy weather at home for that not uncommon reason—a budget deficit. Then there is the shadow of yet another political upheaval in Germany as a result of the elections scheduled for March 5. Finally, there is the question of what Japan is going to do about disarmament in the face of world opposition to her policy in China.

In spite of these serious obstacles, there are a number of hopeful factors in the situation. More and more people, for example, are realizing the imminent danger to civilization if there should be another war. Opportunities for a frank discussion of thorny issues are greater today than they have ever been before.

Then, too, the world is gradually being brought to recognize its essential unity through the bitter schooling of the economic depression. And, last but not least, there is as a result of this depression, a greater understanding of the wisdom of economy at home and brotherly love abroad to break down barriers between nations and restore friendly commercial intercourse.

All these things are encouraging. But it must be emphasized that easy optimism is the last thing to be desired in regard to the disarmament situation. The facts need to be faced with sympathetic understanding for those who have some natural hesitation about laying down their weapons in existing world conditions. With courage and patience the difficulties can be surmounted. After all, no thoughtful individual can have expected to achieve disarmament without striving for it.

No Pay, No Play

A LONDON theater not long ago was the scene of an incident which is believed to be absolutely without parallel in the history of the metropolitan stage. It was the fifth, and, as it turned out, the last, performance in the run of a certain play. The audience was comfortably seated and waiting for the entertainment to begin.

Then the leading actor of the company unexpectedly appeared in front of the curtain, and announced that there would be no performance, since the company's backers were unable to pay the players their full week's wages and their rehearsal money. Consequently, on the advice of Equity, the actors' trade union, the company had decided to go on strike.

For some years Equity in Britain has been trying to gain a position of importance comparable to that enjoyed by its counterpart in America. Only thus, it is said, can actors and actresses be protected from managers who enter recklessly into productions without sufficient means to honor their contracts should the enterprise result in failure. But this incident is the first proof afforded the general public that players are beginning to take the question of organization seriously. The action of Equity and the players concerned in this particular play has shown in startling fashion that the theatrical profession is rapidly becoming as capable as any other of guarding its interests and insisting upon fair treatment of its members.

Equity's action in calling the strike has been criticized in some quarters as infringing the old fundamental of the actor's profession, that whatever happens, the play must go on. But this fundamental should not be used in order to force actors and actresses into accepting unfair conditions. Had the players in the piece in question, for example, agreed to appear at reduced rates, it is understood that they would have prejudiced their right to insist upon legal fulfillment of their contracts.

A reasonable method of guaranteeing that an advertised performance will in fact take place might be for managers to pay their employees a week in advance, or, at any rate, to deposit the necessary amount in an account opened for that purpose. The interests both of players and public would then be safeguarded, while the theater itself would enjoy some measure of protection against managers with totally inadequate financial resources, whose activity in the drama is often merely a disguised form of gambling.

The Need to Trim Tariffs

AUTHORITATIVE hints of the possibility of American tariff adjustments to enable war debts to be paid have raised hopes in many quarters outside as well as inside the United States that the upward trend of duties to which the world has been subjected will soon be arrested.

According to the League of Nations World Economic Survey for 1931-32, the upward movement of the tariffs of the last three years "was undoubtedly accentuated both by the alarm and resentment felt in many countries as the discussion of the new Hawley-Smoot tariff dragged on in the United States Congress from May, 1929, to June, 1930, and by the real effects of that tariff when it went into operation." If this diagnosis be correct, any movement in a downward direction started by the United States should similarly spread across the world. The hope that President-Elect Roosevelt will reverse the tariff flow is therefore buoying up a great company of business men whose trade tide has been running out while that of tariffs has been running in.

In the circumstances, it is important to see where best to start damming the tariff tide. It would be unreasonable to expect to get it flowing at full speed in the opposite direction all at once. On the other hand, it is not merely reasonable, but essential, to make a beginning. But where?

Inevitably the answer will differ for every country. A useful step would be to lower the duties on goods which are still being imported in spite of the height of the tariff wall. The United States, for instance, is still buying tweeds and serges from Great Britain in spite of a tariff of 50 cents a pound plus 50 per cent of the value. Similarly, American machine tools are successfully negotiating the British tariff of 20 per cent. If the rates of duty on these articles went down, the amount of business might confidently be expected to go up.

It is imperative, not merely to act, but to act soon. Until a beginning is made in breaching the tariff walls and damming the rising tide of trade restrictions, efforts to raise the standard of living find themselves up against a big obstacle. The immediate remedy for the slump is not to lace the strait-waistcoat still tighter, but to stimulate buying power. The machines are there; the need is there; only the ability to satisfy the need is lacking.

The problem, in short, is one of organization. The channels of trade, national and international, have to be dredged, so that the streams of prosperity may once more irrigate a too arid earth.

Job Insurance—A Hope Deferred

MARC ANTONY came "to bury Cæsar, not to praise him." The New York State Legislative Committee on Unemployment has been obliged to follow his example with respect to unemployment insurance. From Albany comes the news that all measures to guard workers' incomes are now expected to expire in committee. And the why thereof constitutes another of those ironies with which the record of the last few years is strewn.

In a report just filed with the Legislature, the committee discloses that enactment of measures to compel employers to contribute toward unemployment reserves probably would result in the layoff of a large number of persons now employed on part time. So, as the need for protecting wages becomes more and more acutely apparent, the possibility of doing this declines.

Once again is illustrated the unwisdom of waiting until it rains before trying to mend the roof. When the water is coming through, the householder has his hands full just to keep empty vessels under the leak. And who did the waiting when the economic sun was shining? Who gave a thought to the roof in 1928?

Well, Mr. Average Employer could hardly be expected to. He had his hands full of orders. And Mr. Average Employee had his hands full, too. But not altogether with the problems of making a shelter for himself and his kind against the possibility of reduced income. One employer, however, as far back as 1925, did try to work out some unemployment insurance plan with his employees. This was Mr. Gerard Swope. And in an interview about two years ago Mr. Swope related how this endeavor met with scant interest on the part of his workers, though it was better received in 1930.

But in 1933 compulsory unemployment insurance in New York State is temporarily out of the question. It must be postponed until more immediate relief needs are met. In making such a recommendation, the committee at Albany by no means votes to bury the unemployment insurance idea for good and all. But it would postpone adoption of such insurance measures until "a relief system to deal with mass depressional unemployment over a period of years" has been set up. Under present circumstances that would seem like a long delay, and it is likely the public will eagerly await some signs of real progress toward constructing the relief system mentioned.

At any rate, workers and employers now have learned how great is the need for protection of purchasing power, and that this protection can be provided only if tackled in relatively "good" times. Whether another wave of prosperity will find them in a mood similar to that manifested in the palmier yesterdays, time alone will tell. At the moment, it would seem that some of the lessons recently learned are too grim to be soon forgotten.

Alternatives to Liquor Chaos

SUBMISSION of the Blaine resolution to the American states for ratification implies for them the expression of a free choice. It should mean the exercise of the soundest discretion of their people as to whether they shall approve or disapprove not merely prohibition repeal but repeal in the form presented.

This decision may naturally be governed not only by the character of the two alternatives offered but also by the character of other alternatives which Congress might offer in the nature of liquor control if it were more concerned with a constructive working-out of the situation. Quite apart from the virtues or faults of prohibition, the Blaine method of repeal must be utterly unacceptable to thousands of sincere wets as well as drys, because it does not afford any adequate safeguards or embody any of the several plans which might be devised to place reasonable restraints on the promotion of liquor sales.

It should not be thought that because Congress has adopted a formula the states must take it or leave it and so make an end of the matter. If the Blaine resolution fails of ratification, the critics of prohibition may be depended upon to submit to the people a more temperate, a more constructive and more protected plan, a program more worthy to be the outcome of decades of experiment by an enlightened people in the suppression of intoxicants.

Several such programs are available, brought forward by antagonists of prohibition. Foremost among these is the plan of Judge Henry W. Anderson of Virginia advanced in the Wickersham report. It proposes a quasi-governmental authority, that is, a specially chartered corporation which would have a monopoly of liquor manufacture and pay limited dividends to its stockholders while operating under a publicly appointed regulatory commission. This organization would distribute its product to similar state agencies in states that desired to permit the dispensing of intoxicants under state regulations as to quantities, prices and places of sale.

This plan need not be frozen into the Constitution, but in order to make its adoption possible there would have to be reserved to Congress the constitutional power to regulate at its discretion the liquor traffic in its national aspects—an authority which the Blaine resolution would throw away in its hurry to return the problem to the states.

The Anderson plan is based, of course, on the Bratt system, which has been in effect for some years in Sweden with results that, though not ideal, indicate at least the advantages of eliminating the private profit element from the sale of spirits. Further, the experience in Quebec, which has the loosest of the provincial liquor codes in Canada, shows the continuing pressure of advertising and other sales promotion which persists in pushing intoxicants upon young and old where even a regulated private trade is permitted.

Ontario has its provision for 4.4 per cent beer, sold anywhere—which illustrates chiefly that when this is permitted, the right to sell heavier drinks will be demanded. Saskatchewan and some other provinces limit liquor sales to government stores or forbid the sale of intoxicants for consumption on the premises. This gives a hint of how, granting the difficulties of defining a saloon, the American Congress might legislate against the worst abuses associated with the saloon if sufficient constitutional authority were retained.

Altogether, whether one be a prohibitionist or not, there is good reason to oppose ratification of the Blaine resolution in the hope that Congress may be impelled to offer a substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment which may be considered at least a partial solution of the liquor problem rather than an evasion of it.

Editorial Notes

The move to tax motortrucks to give the railroad an even break in transportation arouses an unsuspected friend of the trucks—the farmer. The New England farmer in particular steps out as a champion. "The motortruck has put us into markets we never could have reached by rail," say the growers. All of which probably means that the great transportation puzzle is even a little more complicated than it has seemed.

Arizona prepares to send a train of covered wagons, drawn by mules, across the continent to visit Washington, New York, and then to become an exhibit at the Chicago World's fair. The covered wagon went from East to West three-quarters of a century ago as the chariot of a people's mightiest hopes; it may well roll back from West to East as the chariot of hopes fulfilled.

The American motion picture audience, it is said, is manifesting a growing tendency to greet with audible levity romantic scenes that it considers overdrawn. Thus it is possible that the screen lover who too fervidly presses his suit may be laughed out of courting.

Perhaps as significant as the new back-to-the-farm movement is the increasing back-up-the-farm owner movement.

A View of Prohibition

By F. H. SELDEN

FOR nearly a hundred years the socializing influences of the United States agitated for prohibitory laws for liquor. Now a congressional resolution proposes repeal. Is it so long since we had the open saloon, so long since we were obliged to smell booze as we went about city or village streets, so long since we have had to stumble or step over some drunk on the sidewalk that we fail to realize what the Eighteenth Amendment has accomplished? Were it not that people have such short memories there would be no widespread agitation for repeal. Many people estimate the value of the prohibitory laws by what they wish accomplished rather than by the progress already to the credit of the amendment.

The temperance forces have moved American ideals regarding the use of alcoholic liquors a long way toward the final goal of universal personal abstinence. Compared with the total distance traversed since the beginning of the temperance movement, we are much nearer the goal than is generally realized.

For many years no one thought of even so much as criticizing anyone for using liquor of any kind at any time. Temperance was a personal matter for each to decide for himself. Even temperance in those early days meant moderate drinking, with moderate drinking meaning only to stop before losing physical control—really not to become dead drunk too often.

* * *

But when the Washingtonian movement of 1840 secured 600,000 signers for the total abstinence pledge and saw 450,000 of them tempted back to lives of drunkenness, there began a recognition that the matter of a legally protected liquor traffic was not a personal matter of using liquor, but a question of whether he who wished to quit the use of liquor was to be compelled to submit to having it forced upon him.

For years one of the common statements of temperance speakers was that there was no use trying to reform drunkards when a legalized traffic was constantly placing temptation in the way of those who tried to reform and making new drunkards by law faster than they could be reformed by moral suasion.

This was the cause for the years of agitation for prohibition. The contest for prohibition was not against the personal use of liquor—was not then, has never been, and is not now. There is no law against drinking or the use of liquor. Personal temperance is a matter of moral appeal and not a matter of law. We have become confused over two distinct issues. The intent of the law is to hinder the forcing of liquor upon those who do not wish it; to preserve to citizens the right to go about their affairs and not be offended by the smell of liquor, not to be solicited to buy liquor by personal appeal or by public advertising, or to be offended by the appearance or language of those under its influence, and to avoid the burden of caring for the victims of liquor. In recent years it includes the right to be upon the public highways without being killed or maimed by some drunken driver. The law, in brief, is to afford a decent measure of protection to those who wish to avoid liquor and its disgustingly injurious effects. In this the Eighteenth Amendment has been a tremendous success.

* * *

As to the speakeasies, what we now have are so small compared with those that flourished in conjunction with the saloons that we school men who had occasion to work to guard our students against their influence feel that there is now no liquor in comparison with those days. When there is any place in which liquor can be sold legally, the speakeasy is practically beyond the power of the law to suppress or restrict. In one large city in saloon days the estimated number of speakeasies was seven times the number of licensed saloons. Under prohibition the speakeasies there are estimated to number only the same as the previous open saloons—a reduction from seven to one, and no open saloons. In open saloon days it was not the open saloon that supplied liquor to the boys. It was the innumerable speakeasies that could readily get the liquor from the legalized saloons and possess it legally.

We hear much about the use of liquor in our high schools and colleges, as if the prohibition laws were the only possible cause of using liquor anywhere. The wets entirely ignore the great increase in attendance in high schools, forced under conditions that tend greatly to foster the quest for excitement by young people. The wets fail to recognize the changed social conditions of young people outside of school. The group with its steadying influence has been changed to the two or four of the auto, with no restraints. The chaperon no longer protects girls. What would have occurred under these new conditions with the open saloon and the easy go-between who could get his liquor and be perfectly safe in urging it upon the boy who would not enter the saloon, is a condition which can scarcely be imagined.

If the outlawing of the saloon has done no more than this one thing of lessening the evils attendant upon this tremendous change in the school life and social relations of our young people, it has well paid for all that even the wets claim it has cost, and their claims are probably at least four or five times more than the facts warrant.

The fact that it has taken but a few years since the people became aroused to the situation in the schools to greatly decrease drinking among young people is ample evidence that the prohibitory laws were not and are not the cause of drinking among young people. Rather have these laws made the advent into an age of automobiles without parental oversight and with the new temptations resulting from changed ideals in school life much less serious than would have been the case had the legalized traffic continued. We may reasonably expect if the prohibitory laws remain in force that the present efforts to reduce drinking in schools and colleges will soon reduce the use of liquor among young people generally to substantially total abstinence.

* * *

That much of the excessive drinking of saloon days has entirely ceased is undeniable. The evidence of the officers of the Salvation Army and other leaders in social service whose work has been to care for a large percentage of such cases leaves no doubt of this decrease.

The important fact is that what is used is under the restraint of law that compels even the bootlegger to be careful how and where it is used. This gives the temperance element reasonable protection in its efforts at encouraging personal abstinence.

The experiment that has failed is not the Eighteenth Amendment nor the laws enacted to enforce it, but the experiment of trusting prohibitory laws to carry all the burden of establishing ideals of temperance. We have mistaken the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment. It was not—is not—for the purpose of interfering with the personal habits of anyone, but for the purpose of protecting those who wish to be free of the temptation and curse of liquor.

It remains now for the temperance advocates to carry out a modernized Washingtonian movement for total abstinence, with the knowledge that an outlawed traffic cannot force liquor upon those who do not wish it. A forward movement for total abstinence all along the line ought soon to decrease the sales of liquor to such an extent as to destroy the social and political influence of the liquor interests.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Back to the Land?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several suggestions have been made recently about putting unemployed people on unused land. I wonder just how the proponents of this idea figure things.

There are quite a lot of farms near here with improvements, but on which the farmer owners could not come out even, and so they are abandoned. These people who have had farming experience cannot stay on them, and so how can those who do not know farming?

Some of these abandoned farms might be operated successfully even if bought at normal prices, but those would be exceptional cases. On the average, farmers cannot keep even on them, and it is quite apparent that they could not on the marginal land of which some speak.

A farming proposition must be a long-pull proposition, and starting people on farms as an emergency measure is not promising. Much of the trouble now is that farms have been taken up in better times, which were profitable for a time, but for the long pull do not pay expenses. They would not sell now for the cost of the improvements at present building prices. It seems too much to expect that those who are in straits in the cities will be of the super quality of farmers that will come out even if put on these farms.

M. H. JOHNSON.

Fountain City, Wis.

Is Gold a Standard?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial in defense of gold as a standard of value, as opposed to an energy standard, would seem to me not to be in keeping with the needs of these times. Your article brings out most clearly the inadequacy of gold as a medium of exchange. You say that gold was rendered inadequate because "the production of wealth was enormously stimulated by the endowment of men with mechanical power." And you further state that gold "could not keep pace in financing such economic progress." This has been very evident to many people for a number of years. It is also evident that gold bears no relation whatever to the growing needs of mankind. Then why not adopt some standard of value which does?

I think it will appear upon slight reflection that because of the great deficiency of gold we have been forced to abandon it in practice while holding on to it in name, and that we literally and actually have no standard at all. Because of the necessity to supplement the available gold with twelve times that amount of fictitious money, known as bank credit, it could only be expected that when three-fourths of the bank credit was called in, more than half of the money would disappear.

Since the amount of credit that will circulate at any given time depends not upon the amount of gold in reserve, but upon the amount of confidence shown by the general public in the integrity of the whole business and banking structure, it must be patent to anyone that gold is not the standard. As a matter of fact, it requires only the most elementary sort of reasoning to see that we have no standard. It is the lack of any other standard than caprice and the prospective movements of the market that renders our system so vulnerable. Our attempt to use as a measuring stick something that has no possible relation to the amount of work that we can do, or the amount of commodities that we can produce, leaves the whole realm of price in the hands of those whose privilege it is to expand or contract the amount of money in use.

But while gold and silver bear no relation either to the needs of the people or to their ability to satisfy those needs, the amount of available mechanical energy in the country does provide a criterion from which we can estimate approximately our ability to produce. Therefore, I would say that the best basis from which to issue credit would be the total available energy in the country for any given period; and this would mean man power as well as machine power. It would not matter what you called it so long as the total amount of credit to be issued for any given period were based upon the total productive capacity of the nation, working a specified number of hours each day, over the same period.

Our whole banking history and experience for the last fifty years has shown us the advisability and the necessity of dispensing with rare metals as a basis of credit. The limited quantity of these metals with which to satisfy the demands of outstanding credit is what undermines public confidence. Advocates of a credit structure tethered to a small cube of gold are simply asking people to have confidence in a house of cards. But advocates of a credit structure based upon the total of energy units are merely asking people to have confidence in their own willingness to work.

Bellingham, Wash. E. RALPH KOOKEN.

Infinitive Splitting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "Language on Stilts," in the Monitor of December 19, is responsible, in part, for the following soliloquy:

To split, or not to split!
If it was me
Beg pardon, friends, I mean, if it were I—
No, that sounds awkward still—once more I'll try:
If it was I— (The point, good friends, to see is this:)
If this benighted mortal had
To handle some infinitives he's met,
He'd sever them quite sharp, without regret;
He'd split! and glad he can, and may—just glad!
Now some infinitives are hard to split
(As hard as rails Abe Lincoln's ax once cleaved);
Some husky soul, though, may accomplish it;
Ah let us hope!
Perchance, some poet, peeved
Maybe because, unrecognized, unpaid,
Sequestered in some hamlet or some vale,
May, in some desp'rate mood, moist brow'd, shirt-sleev'd,
With unnerv'd hand take up his sturdy quill
(Rusty, but point still keen as temper'd blade),
Seize pure white paper, likewise good and fit
Black ink, and then! roll back his cuffs and split
Infinitive! working with right good will,
Vying with the great splitter of the rail
For laurels as a splitter!
Mayhap fame,
If not fortune, might come to such one's name;
The championship might by him be achieved;
May such an one rise up, and long he live!
Champion splitter of the infinitive!
To split or to *not* split!
Which shall it be?
Ah, friends, the nonsplitters have had their day
Full long—the splitters now do have their *say*.
I'd split infinitives, if it was me;
I mean, I should, or would, if it were I—
(No, no,—if it was I)—and knew I could.
And should, I would sever them seven ways;
Yes, if I knew they could be split, I would.
And should, no matter where the chips might fly;
Yes, friends, if it were me, I should essay
To really, indisputably (to-wit),
Harmoniously, gloriously split!

Belmont, Ky. (MISS) EMMA T. CHRISTIANSEN.